

# The Times

Los Angeles

CALIFORNIA

A MISSING WITNESS IS CAUSING SOME DELAY IN THE BENTLEY MURDER TRIAL.

GARCIA, THE RAPE FIEND, WAS KILLED BY A FOLSOM PRISON GUARD YESTERDAY.

TWELFTH YEAR.

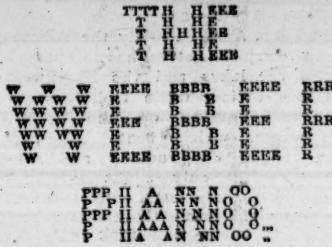
TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1893.

4:20 O'CLOCK A.M.

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BY THE WEEK, 8 CENTS

STANDARD PIANOS,  
MORE SOUGHT AFTER THAN EVER.



Always the favorite of the

PROFESSION AND PUBLIC.

Don't fail to hear

Prof. William Plutti

AT Y. M. C. A. HALL THIS 2 P. M.

Agency of the Weber at:

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,  
103 N. Spring st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER  
H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights, and  
Saturday Matinee.

APRIL 20, 21 AND 22.

A Howling Success! The Laugh-Makers!

HENSHAW AND TEN BROEK—

Presenting Their Carload of Fun—The

Everything Entirely New! New Songs! New  
Dances! New Specialties! Pretty Girls  
and Funny Comedians!

Regular Prices \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

Seasons sale Wednesday, April 19, 9:00 a.m. to  
2:00 p.m.

PARIS THEATER—

Cor. Fifth and Olive st., C. H. Sawyer & Co., Prop., Fred Cooper, Mgr.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,

And During the Week.

LITTLE GEORGIA COOPER

—AND—

MISS GEORGIE WOODTHORPE

IN

A CELEBRATED CASE! —

SATURDAY MATINÉE AT 9 O'CLOCK  
Our prices—10c, 25c and 30c; box seats, 50c.  
Box Office opened at 10 a.m. daily.  
Tickets can be secured by Telephone 54.

TURNVEREN HALL  
H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee,  
April 21st and 22d.

3 GRAND CONCERTS! 3  
Given by the Marvelous Musical Prodigies,  
(California's Child Wonders)

BBB EEE A A SSS EEE Y Y  
BBB EEE A A SSS EEE Y Y  
BBB EEE A A SSS EEE Y Y  
BBB EEE A A SSS EEE Y Y

CHILDREN.

They must be seen; they are phenomenal!—  
(3 F. Chronicle.)

Prices, 75c, 50c and 25c.

Seats on sale at Hall, Friday, at 9 a.m.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER  
H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Friday and Saturday Nights, APRIL 28 AND 29.

"I Want to Tell You, You Know."

The Singing Comedian.

GGG RRR A A H H A A MM MM

R. E. G. G. R. A. H. H. A. A. M. M. M.

GGG R R A H A H A A M M M

The Original General Knickerbocker in "The Little Tycoon," in His New Musical Comedy.

LARRY, THE LORD!

And Greenway's Supporting Company of Comedians, in "The Real Life of a Girl," Clean, in a Fine Play.

Regular prices—\$1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats on sale Thursday, April 27.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER  
H. C. WYATT, Manager.

One Night Only:

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 23,

Appearance of the Indescribable Phenomena,

MISS ANNIE EVA FAY,

On London, England, in a Brilliant Lecture on  
Spiritualism and Theosophy.

In the full electric light on the open stage.  
Miss Fay will present a line of manifestations  
as presented by her before the Royal Scientific  
Society, Royal Society of Medicine, Royal  
Mystical! The Talking Head, Beautiful  
Flowers Materialized! Communications Re-  
ceived! Etc., Etc. Doors open at 8:00 p.m.  
Commence 8 p.m. Seats on sale Saturday at 9 a.m.

351 AND 353 N. MAIN ST.—  
Formerly L. A. Furniture Co.'s Store.

FIFTH ANNUAL DOG SHOW

Given by the Southern California Kennel Club,  
will be held April 19, 20, 21  
and 22, 1893.

ADMISSION: 25cts.

Geo. Raper, Esq. of Sheffield, England, Judge.

NEW BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITERS IN  
FOR SALE OR RENT.

Other second-hand machines for rent.

LONGLEY & WAGNER, First and Spring st.

MRS. DR. WELLS' OFFICES IN HER  
brick block, 2d fl., Third st., bet Main and

Los Angeles; diseases of women, nervous, rec-  
tal, sterility and genito-urinary diseases; also

electro therapeutic! hours 10 to 4 to 7 p.m.

LITTLEBOY'S DRUG STORE—FINEST  
line of perfumery, manure and toilet article  
in the city. Agents for Cameron's toilet  
preparations. 311 S. Spring st.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

Fine line of renting pianos in the  
city. Agents for F. W. Blanchard, 102 N. Spring st., Bartlett's Music House.

B. F. COLLINS.

Flowers packed for shipping. Cut flower de-  
signs. Flower seeds, 100c S. Spring st.

PIANOS AND ORGAN TUNING—THREE  
experienced tuners and repairers employ-  
ed. Call for estimates and rates to clubs.  
FRED F. W. BLANCHARD, 102 N. Spring st.

TODAY'S BULLETIN  
—OR—

The Times.

APRIL 22, 1893.

BY TELEGRAPH: Garcia, the Los Angeles rape fiend, killed by a Folsom guard while attempting to escape.... The caravels arrive in Hampton Roads.... The Treasury Department pays out gold from the reserve.... Austria refuses to accept Consul-General Judd.... Damage by storms in the Northwest.... Another cyclone reported in Virginia.... Condemned murderers in Sing Sing escape.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

Two sensational suicides.... A despondent young woman takes poison and a liquor-dealer shoots himself.... The Hyland divorce case still attracting a great deal of attention.... Proceedings of the Board of Public Works.... Boys' Brigade preparing for a summer encampment.... The real estate and building situation.... News from neighboring counties.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Fair weather, warmer; southerly winds.

HOTELS.

THE HOLLENBECK—

The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Liberal Management: Reasonable Rates!

Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.

A. C. BILICK & CO., Proprietors.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—

The Finest Restaurant in So. Cal.

J. E. AULL, Proprietor.

Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of the City.

OYSTERS 60¢ DOZEN.

THE MT. PLEASANT—

(Formerly Hotel Cummings.)

Boyce Heights, cor. First and Boyle ave.

New, elegantly furnished tourist's hotel.

Beautiful grounds, lawn tennis, superb flower gardens.

Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; special rates by the month.

A. J. MASON, Proprietor.

HOTEL LINCOLN—

Corner Second and Hill st.

First-class family hotel. Appointments per-  
fect. Cor. Second and Hill st., between 12th and 13th.

THOS. PASCOE, proprietor.

MISSSES WEAVER & HARMIS—MAN-  
UFACTURING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: hair-  
dressing, facial massage, electrotherapy, and  
removal of warts. 8-10 Hotel Ramona, cor. Third and Spring st.

MISSES WEAVER & HARMIS—MAN-  
UFACTURING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: hair-  
dressing, facial massage, electrotherapy, and  
removal of warts. 8-10 Hotel Ramona, cor. Third and Spring st.

A TEMPORARY INVASION.

It is believed this invasion will be but

temporary, and that within a few days

the depleted reserve will be restored to

the original figure of \$100,000,000.

While nothing official can be obtained as

to the decision of the Treasury Depart-  
ment in regard to the payment in

gold of treasury notes of 1890, the

fact that these notes are being paid in

gold upon presentation proves con-  
clusively that they will, for the

present, at least, be redeemed as

heretofore. The construction placed

upon Secretary Carlisle's statement

given to the press last night was that

when he has reached the limit of the

gold reserve he will exercise his dis-  
cretion and pay this class of notes when

presented for redemption in silver. To

this extent only are the occurrences of

today a surprise.

It can be stated with positiveness that

there is no disagreement on the financial

situation between the President and

Secretary Carlisle, or among the

members of the Cabinet.

## OUT OF SIGHT.

Free Gold in the Treasury  
Has Been Exhausted.

The Upper Crust of the Reserve Goes  
Over the Blue Sea.

It is Believed the Invasion Will Be  
of Short Duration.

At the Close of Business \$3,000,000 Had  
Been Taken from the Gold Re-  
serve—Sterling Exchange  
Rates Very High.

SUB-TRUST FIGURES.

According to the sub-trustee's figures

the net loss to the treasury

today was \$4,600,000, of which

all but \$20,000 was for export.

Secretary Carlisle estimated this morning

that he had \$85,000 of free gold in

the treasury. If he received none

today from sources outside of New

York, the treasury is all gone, and the

\$100,000,000 reserve has been reduced to

\$64,285,000.

This is the first time since the

resumption of specie payments that the

reserve has been cut into, counting in

subsidiary coin as a part of the available

## HOME RULE.

Final Contest Over the Second Reading of the Bill.

Gladstone, Balfour and Others Make Eloquent Addresses.

"The Grand Old Man" Victorious by a Vote of 347 to 304.

The Dowager Duchess Goes to Jail in Style—The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration—General Forecast.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The House of Commons was crowded today with people anxious to witness the final contest over the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Dr. Tanner, Nationalist for Middle Cork, was on hand early, bearing with him a beautiful bouquet of flowers for Gladstone, which had been sent from Ireland, and accompanied by the inscription: "All blessing and power to the friend of the poor and distressed in Ireland. May God prosper you."

Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, spoke in opposition to the bill, which, he says, has surpassed the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. It is simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country.

Balfour spoke at length on this bill. He could not believe that this childish imitation of the United States Constitution would ever command itself to the judgment of the British people. He said that the bill was a decisive step toward separation, though not a fatal one. To make it a law would lead ultimately to the disintegration of the empire. Irish ambitions would center in the new Dublin Parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial Parliament as a foreign and defeated body. In closing Balfour said: "If you commit the greatest political crime and make yourselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster, and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland vanish forever."

Prolonged cheers greeted Gladstone when he arose to address the House. He was in splendid form, his voice being clear and full. "The principal weapons of the opposition," he said, "were bold assertion, persistent exaggeration, constant misconstruction and copious arbitrary and baseless prophecies. True, there were conflicting financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or terrify men desirous of accomplishing a great object. The opposition evaded steadfastly the real question of the second reading—how must Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected? When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland home rule was to say she lacked the ordinary facilities of self-government. In closing Gladstone said: "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of this great question and, on the one hand, it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal party: so on the other hand it will have its place in history, ay, and not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished acts."

Before the cheering ceased George Bartley, Conservative for North Islington, rose to continue the debate.

Morely, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the closure of the debate, and it was adopted, and a vote taken. The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheers and hand waving. There was another demonstration when Gladstone left the House.

BERING SEA.

The Weak Points in the Case Presented by Great Britain.

PARIS, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] J. C. Carter, council of the United States in the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration, continued his argument today on behalf of the American claims. Mr. Carter criticised the weak points of the case presented in behalf of Great Britain. He admitted that the United States asked for a monopoly of the seas, but a monopoly, he argued, could only be injurious when artificial prices were induced by it. In the present instance that was impossible. On the contrary, the monopoly asked for by the United States would encourage production and be beneficial to humanity in the same way as laws providing for patents and copyrights. Mr. Carter proceeded to refute the British argument that the seals devoured British fish in the waters of British Columbia. The fish of those waters, Mr. Carter said, were the property of the world.

Mr. Carter quoted from the report of the Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States appointed to investigate the condition of seals in the North Pacific Ocean, to sustain his position that pelagic sealing is wrong. The United States, Mr. Carter said, would tolerate the right of Indians to pursue the seals for personal sustenance, but not for commercial purposes.

HUMBERT AND MARGHERITA.

Congratulations Extended to the Royal Couple.

ROME, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The German Emperor rode in the suburbs of Rome this morning, and returned to the Quirinal to take lunch with his royal hosts.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita received today, with full and magnificent state ceremonials, the congratulations of the various sovereigns through their ambassadors on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, the date of which falls upon tomorrow, April 22. The envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary joined with the ambassadors in presenting the congratulations of the heads of their respective countries, and United States Minister Porter presented an autograph letter from President Cleveland, conveying, in suitable language, expressions of the President's pleasure over the happy occasion.

King Humbert and Emperor William, with their wives and suites, attended the Italian derby this afternoon. Both going and returning, the royal party was cheered constantly. Emperor William was welcomed with great enthusiasm when he appeared at the performance of *Pulista* this evening.

The Dowager Duchess in Jail.

LONDON, April 21.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was arrested and locked up in Holloway jail today. Her

apartments were elegantly furnished and her meals will be served by a fashionable caterer.

THE DOCK STRIKE.  
Poor Prospects of a Speedy Settlement of the Troubles.

LONDON, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Prospects of a speedy settlement of the Hull dockers' strike are vanishing. The men are expected to reject the proposals for a compromise drawn by the president of the Board of Trade. The Ship-owners' Federation, moreover, is about to issue a manifesto warning the strikers that unless they return to work their places will be filled by non-union men.

Quakes in Zante.  
ATHENS, April 21.—Two violent shocks were felt in Zante today. Several of the remaining buildings were wrecked and half a dozen persons injured.

Universal Suffrage.  
BRUSSELS, April 21.—The Belgian Senate has approved the compromise granting universal suffrage, accompanied by plural voting, based on education and property, as adopted by the Chamber of Representatives.

Death of the Earl of Derby.  
LONDON, April 21.—The Earl of Derby died this (Friday) evening.

HAVE BRAZED UP.

The San Francisco and Stockton Clubs Play Good Ball.

The Former Wins by a Score of 2 to 1—The Los Angeles—Oakland Game Postponed—Accident to Muldoon.

By Telegraph to The Times.

STOCKTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The game today was well played, resulting in a victory for San Francisco by the encouraging score of 2 to 1. Knell pitched well and so did Fanning. While a number of errors were made, they did not prove to be costly. One "Pop" Swett has been added to the Stockton team and was behind the bat. Little Speer sat on the bench and ditto Harper. It was the first ladies' day on the Stockton grounds. All the singers in the Bostonians and many Stockton fair ones were in the grand stand, and it made the boys brace up.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GAME POSTPONED.  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The game between the two Los Angeles and Oakland, which was to have been played here today, was postponed until Sunday morning, when it will be played in Oakland.

MULDOON INJURED.  
The Great Wrestler Meets with a Serious Accident.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] William Muldoon, who is now at the Monumental Theater with his athletic combination, met with a serious accident on Wednesday night. While wrestling with Fritz Thompson of Germany the latter accidentally struck Muldoon just below the right eye with his elbow. The blow cut a gash two inches in length. It is now stated that there is danger of its so affecting one of his eyes as to cause the loss of sight.

LONG BICYCLE RIDE.

Tom Roe to Make a Trip Across the Continent.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Tom Roe, the well-known bicycle rider, says he is about ready to start on his ride across the continent from New York to San Francisco. He expects to make the trip in sixty-five days, and will take the most direct route to Chicago, following the Union Pacific Railroad from there to San Francisco. The trip Roe proposes was accomplished by Nelson A. Bradt in 1890; his time being eighty-six days.

THE RACES.

Winners at San Francisco and Memphis Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Half mile, for two-year-olds: Bordeaux won, Electricity second, Cherokee third; time 0:50.

Seven furlongs, for three-year-olds: Charnon won, Steadfast second, Drummer third; time 1:30.

Five furlongs: Seaside won, Ovation second, Beauty (colt) third; time 1:02.

Mile and a furlong: Garcia won, El Sayo second, Almon third; time 1:53.

Five and one-half furlongs: Wyandot won, Moto second, Regal third; time 1:08.

Half mile: Carmel won, Palasky second, Happy Deadhead third; time 0:51.

Mile (Tenn.) April 21.—The track was fast.

Five furlongs: Northwestern won, Hesperia second, Ike S. third; time 1:04.

Six furlongs: Little Crete won, Swangler second, Red Wing third; time 1:18.

Five furlongs: May Thompson won, Winfield second, Rhett Goode third; time 1:05.

One mile: Root Laidley won, Rorka second, Belfast third; time 1:44.

Six furlongs: Empress Frederick won, Royal Flush second, Tee Mike third; time 1:17.

Shot His Brother-in-Law.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—L. O. Desforges, a member of the City Council, today shot and killed his brother-in-law, Peter McGuinn, in a bar-room. The cause of the shooting, it is stated, was an old family trouble.

Killed in an Explosion.

WILLIAMSPT, April 21.—A special dispatch from Emporia gives meager details of a horrible accident there this morning. The glycerine house of the Climax Powder Company blew up, killing Fred Adger, George Lyons and William King.

Marriage of a Newspaper Man.

DETROIT, April 21.—G. A. Lyon, of the New York Recorder, and Miss Florence Russell, an elocutionist of the same city, were married at the bride's old home in Fruittidge, Mich., today.

A Lawyer in a Prison.

GENEVA, N.Y., April 21.—Father Flaherty, a Catholic priest, who for several days has been on trial for the alleged betrayal of a girl under 16 years of age, has been found guilty by a jury.

The Dowager Duchess in Jail.

LONDON, April 21.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was arrested and locked up in Holloway jail today. Her

## JUDD WON'T DO.

Austria Declines to Receive Our Consul-General.

His Religious Belief Has Nothing to Do With the Case.

The Senate Sub-committee Will Not Arrive Until July.

Several Territories to Be Investigated by Senators—Return of Capt. Barrett—Fourth-class Postmasters—Washington Notes.

By Telegraph to The Times.

VIENNA, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, has given notice to the American Minister that the Austrian government will not grant an exequator to Max Judd of St. Louis, appointed Consul-General for the United States to Vienna by President Cleveland. Count Kalnoky states that the reason for refusing the exequator is because Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance, and was engaged in the emigration business. Count Kalnoky also stated that his decision was not affected by Judd's religious belief.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Capt. A. W. Barrett to Return Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[Special.] Capt. A. W. Barrett of Los Angeles returned here this morning from Fortress Monroe, where he has been in attendance on the annual meeting of the National Soldiers' Home Board, of which he is a member, and incidentally viewing the great naval display. He said to the Times correspondent: "I shall start for home this evening, and expect to reach there next Thursday. I left home with Senator White two months ago, and, like everybody who has ever lived in Los Angeles, am glad to find that I am soon to be back again. The other members of our board are to meet at the Dayton (O.) home on May 16, go from there to Marion, Ind., thence to Leavenworth and then to Los Angeles, where we shall meet about the last of May. My trip has been a pleasant one, but not a political one."

California's quota of Gen. Maxwell's ninety-five fourth-class postmasters today was: King City, Monterey county, N. S. Ulrey, vice J. N. Beane, resigned; San Juan, Benito county, Annie McMichael, vice C. C. Cargill, resigned.

Owing to the inability of all the sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee to go by May 5 on the trip to the Pacific Coast it has been postponed until the first week in July.

Californians applied to Secretary Carlisle for offices today as follows:

George P. Montague of Vallejo, for chief of division in the Treasury Department; by a friend—F. F. Turner (residence not given) for Collector of Revenue at Sitka, Alaska (by a friend); Louis G. Schord of San Francisco, for Appraiser, or Assistant Appraiser at San Francisco.

Daniel Bush of San Francisco is in the city.

SUMMER TRIPS.

The Senate Sub-committee Will Not Arrive Until July.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Owing to the inability of all the members of the sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce to get away on May 5, the chairman of the committee has postponed the trip to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of investigating the subject of a deep-water harbor, until the first week in July.

TERRITORIES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Committee on Territories will begin an investigation of the four Territories now knocking for admission to the sisterhood of States early in June. Chairman Fankner has not yet made his selection of the sub-committee, but he has decided that the start will be made from Chicago on June 10, and he expects to complete the work within one month from that date. The committee will go direct to Utah, where they will look into the condition of affairs, and then pass through New Mexico and Arizona. From these Territories they will return by way of Oklahoma. Short stops will be made at each of the principal cities in each of the Territories, and the committee will address itself to the condition of the material development of the country and the condition of the people who comprise its inhabitants.

MORMON FUNDS.

The Case Arising from the Sale of Church Property.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A case involving the manner of disposing of the funds now in the hands of a receiver, arising from the sale of Mormon church property in Utah, will not be decided this term by the Supreme Court of the United States. A motion was granted to advance the cause upon that it might be submitted on briefs, if they were filed this week, or set down for oral argument on Monday of the second week of the next term. The attorneys found it impossible to get the briefs prepared within the time specified, and the case, therefore, goes over until the October term.

MINISTER STEVENS.

He Will Leave Honolulu for the United States on May 24.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A private letter received here today from a member of the family of Minister Stevens brings the information that the Minister, with his wife and daughter, will leave Honolulu May 24. The letter referred to shows that the Stevens family feels keenly the revocation of the Minister's act in regard to hoisting the flag, and predictions are made of all sorts of dire distress as a result.

RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Czar Signs the Document—Cleveland's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A cable message received at the State Department says that the Emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia.

The exchange of ratifications leaves now only one more step to be taken to put the Russian extradition treaty into effect—that is an official proclamation by President Cleveland. The proclamation will be issued in a short time, probably upon receipt of a formal official notice by the State Department from Minister White of the fact of the exchange. Until the date of the publication of the proclamation, whenever writing by proxy.

The Anemia Disease.

A correspondent writes The Times from McPherson, Orange county, taking issue with some recent statements made by Secretary Scott of the Horticultural Commission in regard to what is known as the Anemia disease. The correspondent states that the disease mentioned has run its course, and that vineyards are now in a thrifty condition.

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## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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VOLUME XXIII. TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, March, 12,542 Copies.

Trebling the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily paper.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## FLORA'S CARNIVAL.

Full, accurate and graphic descriptions of the four days' events at the unique Flora's Carnival in Santa Barbara recently, to the extent of 20,000 words, or two full pages, appear in the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR of April 15, making a complete and interesting narrative. A rare paper to mail East and to Europe. Price 5 cents per copy, mailed to any address. Twenty copies, \$1. Address Times-Mirror Co., Los Angeles.

THE TIMES has received from New York Mr. J. O. Davidson's large drawing of the "Famous Battleships of the past Twenty-five Hundred Years." The plate makes a splendid picture, accurately and spiritedly representing many great and famous fighting ships in action. The size of the plate is 12½ inches in width by 9½ in height. The pictures and text of this notable description will appear in tomorrow's (Sunday's) issue.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—The Nabob (Matinee).  
PARIS THEATER—A Celebrated Case (Matinee).

And now some fellow who has escaped the attention of the fool-killer suggests that the toddy blossom made our national flower.

THE man Knight, who is trying to have Warner Miller ousted from the presidency of the Nicaragua Canal Company, is evidently a representative of the generation that pretends darkness to light. He is a discharged and disgruntled employee who is simply trying to do all the mischief he can.

PROJECTS for dismembering Nevada and annexing fragments to other States are continually coming to the surface in spite of the fact that such a thing would be impossible without the consent of the Nevada people. The only thing that can be done is to annex Utah to Nevada, because the General Government can do as it pleases with the Territories.

IT is suspected, in some Democratic quarters, that the object of the San Francisco Examiner in continually nagging at Senator White and Congressman Maguire is to discredit the Democratic representatives from California, except Congressman Geary, and thus indirectly boom the latter as the next candidate for Governor. If this be true, it is a maladroit way of going at the business, and will react against the man it is intended to help.

SANTA ANA is experiencing somewhat of a building boom. This is not confined to the city, but embraces a general development, which seems to denote a vigorous and healthy forward movement. The Blade says: "For years past there have not been greater improvements or more buildings going up throughout the surrounding country than at the present time. There certainly is no mistaking the signs of the times. A general progressive movement has been commenced that will continue and increase from the present time."

A CHICAGO correspondent who recently took a cab and drove about town just to find out what a stranger would be charged for lodgings, tells a story that is simply appalling. For a third-class house a mile and a half from the fair grounds, which would rent in ordinary times at \$35 a month, he was asked \$6 a day, or \$180 a month. In a two-story frame house about the same distance from the grounds two rooms were offered at \$90 a month. People who go to Chicago expecting to take "poor luck" in finding lodgings and boarding places are apt to be badly cinched. Chicago landlords are going for everything in sight.

IT is intimated that the rigorous enforcement of the Geary law after May 5 is by no means certain. A San Francisco paper says that the revenue officials who had made preparations to arrest Chinese who did not have certificates after the period for registration had expired are now doing nothing. It is said that the Department of Justice will take charge of the enforcement of the law. Among Americans there is now no confidence that the law will be executed, and there seems to be a feeling that a quiet tip has been received from the Government at Washington which has changed the aspect of things.

COMMENTING on the alleged portraits of members of the Los Angeles police force, recently published by one of our contemporaries, the Fresno Expositor says:

We judge that some mistake was made, and that the Herald got hold of a number of portraits from the rogues' gallery instead of the pictures of police officers. We do not see how the Angeles could sleep at night guarded by such a set of blood-thirsty looking wretches as the Herald's portraits represent.

This is the acme of journalistic unkindness. We will venture the opinion that the Expositor tried to borrow those cuts to publish as representing the police force of Fresno, and was refused; hence its jealous fling. The arrogant conduct of both esteemed contemporaries "is generally condemned."

trifugal force of the earth, and the attraction of the sun—are operating in harmony); that the June minimum may be due to the earth's aphelion, when the sun's attraction is least; that the October rise is brought about—by the sun's reaching the autumnal equinox September 23; that the fall for November is due to the sun's increase in southern declination, and that as the earth sped toward perihelion the curve of frequency would again reach its greatest height?

Faib says there can be no reasonable doubt about it, and if these curves teach anything they teach that nearness of the sun stands out as the principal factor, assisted perceptibly by the equatorial position of the sun as a cause for the greater frequency at such seasons of the year."

The second factor Faib finds to be the moon's power of attraction, in which conclusion Mr. von Geldern agrees.

This will show with sufficient clearness that earthquake prediction is not on scientific facts, and that these facts are year by year becoming more and more exactly understood and defined.

## A Judicial Marriage-broker.

Ex-Judge Rodney J. Hudson of Lake county, whose acceptance of a bribe while he was on the bench from Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hastings was noted the other day, appeared before Judge Coffey of San Francisco as a witness last Wednesday and tried to clear up his record. But he only succeeded in making matters worse. It appears that Hudson, while a presiding judge, with the divorce proceeding pending in his court, acted as attorney for both Hastings and his wife, wrote the agreement, which they both signed, for a division of the property, and then gave them a legal separation. Afterward he secured a contract with Mrs. Hastings by which she was to give him 20 per cent. of all the community property he could recover for her. Finally the Judge turned himself into a matrimonial bureau, affected a reconciliation between them, and, in his capacity as magistrate, re-married them. For this he acknowledged he received a fee of \$500 from Hastings and \$1250 in notes from Mrs. Hastings. Evidently he made the business of a marriage broker profitable. Being endowed with the power to marry and dissolve marriage, he enjoyed extra advantages and made things work both ways like a charm. There are lots of "fakirs" in the country who would be willing to pay a handsome bonus for such facilities.

We hope that the matter will not be allowed to drop where it is. The opprobrium which such a fellow receives from exposure is not an adequate punishment. To vindicate the character of the bench, and in the interest of good government, he should be prosecuted and punished severely for his malfeasance of office. Such a brazen prostitution of the judicial prerogative has never before been exposed in this State.

BRIEFLY STATED, Prof. Faib's theory is that the interior of the sphere is a slowly cooling molten mass—a vast seething liquid sea—and that between us and this place of intense heat there lies a crust of undetermined thickness. Here and there the outer shell is weaker and thinner, or is cracked so as to form fuses, and these are the regions of earthquake and volcano. The enormous volumes of gas generated in this glowing mass are continually, and with terrific force, pressing against the earth's thin shell, seeking for escape. But further than the thin shell, however, and considers himself able to prove, that the molten interior of the earth is subject to the mighty and mysterious forces of solar and lunar attraction. This being so, at the seasons when the earth is most subject to these forces tides of incalculable magnitude are formed in the sea of liquid fire and sweep through the earth's interior, adding the pressure needed to force a way out for the pent-up gases, or to produce in conjunction with the other forces of contraction and expansion terrific explosions in the interior of the globe.

Faib was led to consider ten principal conditions which may be summed up as follows: That there are three motions in earth tremors, a heaving upward, an undulation of the crust and a twisting or whirling motion, the last accompanying violent shocks; that the first shock, though short, is the most violent, beginning with a slight tremor and increasing till it culminates in a final sharp explosion, being followed by lighter secondary shocks, which decrease in violence till the seventh day, and then increasing somewhat and ending in disturbance; that a peculiar undulation generally precedes, but sometimes follows, a series of shocks; that earthquakes are often followed by peculiar electrical conditions of the atmosphere; that littoral tremors, if violent, are followed by tidal waves, that changes in the level of coast and sea bottoms, as well as changes in ocean currents, often follow catastrophic shocks; that earthquakes are sometimes directly followed by heavy rain showers; that the area of tremor is more or less elliptical, the motion being transmitted in circular waves from the epicentrum, the point where the shock, received from below, is most violent; that where there are high mountain ranges earthquakes are the most frequent, the frequency being greatest in or near the tropics.

THE most interesting portion of Faib's theory is that expressed graphically in curves showing the ratio of distribution as between the months. Mr. von Geldern has prepared a graphic chart showing the comparative frequency of earthquakes in various months in the year, taking as his basis 768 cases noted at San Francisco from 1850 to 1887. This chart shows decided maxima in October, and in December and January; a secondary period in March. The minimum is in June, July, August and September. Thus the autumnal equinox and the months immediately following register the period most subject to earthquakes, and the vernal equinox is next in order. Of this Mr. von Geldern writes: "We find a certain similarity in the structure of these curves to all preceding ones, with the April and October maxima a little too prominently developed, but with a decided minimum for the summer months. Certainly language cannot speak plainer than do these graphic illustrations, as they bring out, at random as they are taken, again and again, the facts to which we have called attention. Can this be a matter of chance? Would it seem so unreasonable to suppose that the January maximum may be caused by the earth's perihelion; the April by the sun's position in the equator (about March 20, when two forces—the cen-

## AMUSEMENTS.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE HOLY CITY.—The hint which the public got when they crowded the Congregational Church to its utmost capacity, on the occasion of the presentation of *Eliezer* a few weeks ago, taken and acted upon immediately by Los Angeles musicians, and sacred music has been such an impetus here that the organ business threatens to overdone. It speaks well for Los Angeles that people have a love for sacred oratorio, for the quality of its music a nation is sometimes judged.

Last night D. H. Morris and his corps of forty-five singers repeated *The Holy City* in the Presbyterian Church, where it was rendered with great effect before an audience which packed the great church from pulpit to farthest seat in the gallery. The mere fact that last night's repetition called out a good house, and a half-dollar admission was charged, too, speaks volumes for the success of the oratorio.

Many of those present had heard it before, and on Easter evening, and many others who enjoyed it last night were in the disappointed throng who turned away from the church because unable to find standing room on the floor.

An addition of five more formed a procession to the oratorio. Mrs. Auer, Mrs. Bloodgood, Messrs. Coombs and Morrison sang two quartettes, which were rendered only as such singers can render music.

Mrs. Auer, in her solo, "Angels," rendered with great effect, and her solo on Easter evening, and many others who enjoyed it last night were in the disappointed throng who turned away from the church because unable to find standing room on the floor.

"A devout Brahmin of Madras, who edits a paper, says that the Missionary work has just published a pamphlet: We materialize more and more for the Hindu religion, which is dearer to us than life. Hinduism is now on its death-bed, and unfortunately, there is no drug which can cure it safely administered. It is for its recovery, we are told, that Christians are here. But we have declared a terrible crusade against the entire fabric of Hinduism, and many men of splendid education are also coming forth, even from our own community, who have already expressed a desire to accept Christianity, and they should become preachers, they will give the last death-blow to their selection."

"Not long before his death the late Kasab Chunder Sen spoke as follows in relation to what has been accomplished by Christian missions in India: 'The success of Christian missions is no longer a problem, but a fact. I can say for myself, I am a Christian.'

Blavatsky defined theosophy to be, "Not a religion, but the principles underlying all religions"—a philosophy inherent in man and the universe. But we are justified in believing, from the utterances of this authority, that the theosophists intend to promulgate Buddhism in the West and supplant Christianity with the social horrors which have followed the track of Brahmanism and Buddhism. But, if he is to tell the audiences which he has addressed from San Diego to Victoria, as he talked to us last night, I can only say, he cannot bring it here; it will die in India. He had better go there and bolster it up so it will die easily.

Buddhism is doomed, and whatever clings to it will go down with it. A PROPHET.

"The Vagrant" Has Ideas on Things.

LOS ANGELES, April 21, 1893.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The continued shipments of gold from New York to Europe are once more alarming the financial circles of the country, so that we must look elsewhere for an explanation of any unusual outflow of gold. This distinct cause is working in the interest of the Bank of America.

THE BEASLEY CHILDREN.—Lovers of instrumental music had an opportunity to listen to a rare musical treat last evening in the concert given by the Beasley children, at Turnerville Hall. The audience was not as large as might have been, but this was compensated for by the skill of the young church singers in the city, and, owing to the previous heavy work of Easter day, they were unable to do themselves justice in the evening.

Mr. Morrison is a king among leaders, and doubtless the public will be privileged to listen to other concerts under the guidance of his baton.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

## Our Gold Exports.

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## WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

## The Girl in Gray Were What Looked Like a Wrinkled Stocking.

She was dressed in light gray from top to toe, not to toe, for her black stockings made a striking contrast to the rest of her peculiar costume. Her hair was of gray velvet, and the spotted gray veil enhanced the beauty of her perfectly face, which peeped from the turned-up collar of a gray astrakhan cape, which covered the waist of the girl. The girl was a beauty, but we are justified in believing, from the utterances of this authority, that the theosophists intend to promulgate Buddhism in the West and supplant Christianity with the social horrors which have followed the track of Brahmanism and Buddhism. But, if he is to tell the audiences which he has addressed from San Diego to Victoria, as he talked to us last night, I can only say, he cannot bring it here; it will die in India. He had better go there and bolster it up so it will die easily.

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## THE COURTS.

Mrs. Hylands Continues Her Story on Her Divorce.

Unblushing Statements Made by the Woman in Her Testimony.

She Accused Her Husband of Writing Compromising Letters.

Flippant Revels of Her Relations With Other Men—A Little Scene That Occurred on Spring Street—Court Notes.

The divorce case of Hyland vs. Hyland, which was in progress in Department Four yesterday, proved only second in attraction to the Bentley murder trial, and from the time of the opening of the doors to the close, at 5 p.m., a curious throng jostled one another in the aisles and corridors, all eager to get a glimpse of the parties to the complaint or catch the tales of the witnesses as they sat upon the stand and regaled their very-much-interested listeners with the particulars of the family troubles and private affairs which went to make up the grounds for the combination of complaints. Much the same as a spectacular theatrical performance has charms for the bald-heads, so do the causes on trial, proportionately as they possess a wealth of disgusting features prove drawing cards to the gray-haired habitués of the courts. This state of affairs was doubly proven yesterday, for when the Bentley trial was adjourned the on-lookers there poured in a stream across the hall to Department Four, creating not a little disturbance as they elbowed their way through the doorway and filled up every available space of standing room. So great was the crowd that the bailiff informed the Court that spectators were continually coming in, and asked permission to exclude some of the curious.

The desired permission was given, and all of those who were unable to find seats were respectfully invited to retire. The case was then resumed, with the result that Mrs. Hyland, on the stand for the defense to combat the allegations of the cross-complaint. On direct examination the witness told about certain instruments which she had in her possession, and which were found by her husband, and also narrated how she had loaned the same to a friend and neighbor for use.

Concluding the direct examination, she was turned over to the defense. In response to Col. Wells's questions, she then stated that she had stopped, upon first coming to this city, at the house of her husband's mother. She afterward lived on Washington street for about a year. She was acquainted with Griffin, the man whom she was accused of having committed adultery with, previous to that time, and saw him quite frequently.

When Griffin assisted her husband to carry in a piano she did sit down beside him and show him the pictures in an album, but Mr. Hyland was there also. She was quite sure that she did not sit upon the floor then. Griffin called at the house once a week, sometimes when Hyland was at home, and sometimes when he was not. She knew then that he was married man, but was not acquainted with his wife. "What time did you take dinner usually?" inquired Col. Wells.

"We had but little to take," replied the witness, but when told that the answer was not responsive, volunteered that she and Mr. Hyland ate but twice a day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon, consequently she was unable to decide as to just which meal should be called dinner. Frequently she had ridden up town with Griffin, and as often he had called for her and the two had gone home together.

Their landlord, when they lived on Washington street, was Mr. McLaughlin. He, too, had been in the habit of coming over to the house and sitting in the kitchen while the witness worked at her sewing. He came very many times beside those days upon which he was in the habit of collecting rent. Finally he had announced that he intended to raise the rent, and then the witness and her husband decided to move out. This time they took up their residence on Hope street and here she was still visited by Griffin. Hyland knew that he did so, but raised no objections. The latter was at that time employed at the engine house on redwood property, the cable road on Seventh street. In October, 1892, the Hyland family made a third move, this time to a house on Sixteenth street. Witness had not then seen Griffin for some time. One afternoon she was walking down Main street in company with Mrs. Stormer, and when a short distance below the old Courthouse saw Griffin on the opposite side of the street. He immediately crossed over and met the woman, when Mrs. Stormer walked on, leaving her (Mrs. Hyland) talking to Griffin on the sidewalk. The two stepped into the entrance to the McDonald Block, and while Mrs. Hyland came down the street and eluded them.

"Well, what did you say to you?" asked the counsel for the defendant.

"He said: 'This is a pretty looking outfit!'"

"What did you think he meant by that?"

"As his clothes were greasy and as Mr. Griffin and myself were rather slicked up. I suppose he merely made the remark to notice the difference in our appearance," evasively replied the witness.

She was somewhat disconcerted, however, when the next question, "What did he say to Griffin?" was quickly put. She as quickly recovered her seemingly unconcerned manner, however, and said: "He told him that he would give him three days to leave town."

"What did you think he meant by that?"

"Just what he said."

"What motive did you assign for your husband making such a statement?"

"Oh, I just thought it was some of his spiritualism."

"You thought the spirit moved him to say that, then, did you?"

"Yes, I did."

Col. Wells then turned his attention to the voluminous stack of letters received by Mrs. Hyland from Griffin, and found by Mr. Hyland hidden under the carpet. He, as well as the listeners, were rather unprepared for the explanation which the witness would offer in excuse for carrying on a correspondence with Griffin. She said that her husband had accused her of being unduly intimate with Griffin, and to prove her innocence he had dictated letters to the former, the exhibits being the replies received.

This was a "stunner" for the defendant, who sat beside his attorney, and listened in evident open-mouthed amazement at the talk the witness was telling.

Mrs. Hyland, however, was not in the least disturbed by his astonished gaze, and went on unblushing. Even the letters making private appointments

with Griffin, she said, were written at the instigation of her husband.

Mrs. Stormer, a close friend of Mrs. Hyland, was called and testified briefly, when the court adjourned.

The hearing on the cross-complaint will probably be concluded this morning.

## Court Notes.

Judge Wade rendered judgment for plaintiff of \$1000 yesterday in the foreclosure suit of Malewansky vs. Ramish.

A man named Sherer was arrested yesterday for obstructing a mail carrier in the discharge of his duty. He was taken before Commissioner Van Dyke, who set time for his examination on the 28th.

J. Marion Brooks was yesterday appointed by Judge Clark as special administrator in the estate of John G. Steinbauer, deceased, with bond in the sum of \$1000.

Hearing on the petition to set apart a homestead in the estate of J. M. Skinner, deceased, was yesterday set by Judge Cook for April 28.

In the Probate Court Judge Clark yesterday granted permission to the guardian in the estate of Harriet M. McConnell, an insane person, to mortgage property.

The suit on money due on services rendered by Peillasier vs. Berggren, was yesterday closed in Judge Shaw's court and submitted without argument.

Damages in the sum of \$8000 were found for plaintiff by the jury in the case of Mary Laird vs. the Santa Fe Railroad Company, which had been on trial for several days past in the Circuit Court.

Judge Clark yesterday disposed of routine probate matters as follows: Estate of M. Rogers, deceased, account allowed; estate of Mary Kidder, deceased, account allowed and \$40 per month granted for support of minors; estate of A. Danielson, deceased, letters of administration granted H. C. Gates.

"A suit for restitution of premises of Bond vs. Pandos was continued yesterday by Judge Van Dyke until May 1.

Upon motion of the District Attorney an information was filed in Department One yesterday, charging Charles Thornton with the crime of burglary, and Judge Smith set the arraignment of the defendant thereon for this morning.

## New Suits.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

F. A. Berlin vs. Los Angeles and Pacific Railway Company; suit to foreclose mortgages.

State of George Vanderly, deceased; petition to perpetuate testimony.

Estate of Sarah W. Estepher, deceased; petition for probate of will.

Estate and guardianship of H. Anger, an insane person; petition for appointment of guardian.

Estate of Oliver Evans, deceased; petition for appointment of trustee.

## Today's Calendar.

DEPARTMENT ONE.—Judge Smith. People vs. Henry Bentley; murder.

DEPARTMENT TWO.—Judge Clark.

Clear.

DEPARTMENT THREE.—Judge Wade.

Clear.

DEPARTMENT FOUR.—Judge Van Dyke. Hyland vs. Hyland; divorce.

Fleisch vs. Andrade; for argument.

DEPARTMENT FIVE.—Judge Shaw.

Clear.

DEPARTMENT SIX.—Judge McKinley.

Clear.

## THE DOG SHOW.

Another Large Attendance Yesterday and Last Evening.

The dog show was visited by an unusually large number of people yesterday. The prizes were awarded in the morning, and general satisfaction was expressed with the decisions rendered. The competition for the prizes among the fox terriers was a strong one. San Francisco took the lead for dogs of that breed, while Los Angeles led the way on bitches.

One day, the great traveler, continued to attract much attention, while the barking and other vocal exercises of the various canines made things interesting all around.

Today is to be ladies' and children's day, and an attendance even larger than that of yesterday is expected. The prizes will be distributed at 8 o'clock this evening.

George Raper, the judge, goes direct from the Pacific Coast to Munich, Germany, where he is to act as judge at a kennel exhibit. The sale for high-class dogs of all breeds is said to be unusually good this year.

A Boston short-nosed bull terrier belonging to Charles O. Bedbury was awarded the second prize on a special class set aside from the bull terriers' class. In the list of prizes in yesterday's paper under class 100, Mrs. E. Holcomb should read Mrs. E. Holcomb. The show will conclude tonight.

La Crescenta and La Canada, Gold, Water, Double Track Railroad, Land Sales, Population, Prosperity and New Era for La Canada and La Crescenta. These will be the topics of a lecture under the auspices of the La Crescenta Literary Society, in the La Crescenta schoolhouse, at 7:30 p.m. Monday evening, May 3, 1893.

La Crescenta and La Canada, Gold, Water, Double Track Railroad, Land Sales, Population, Prosperity and New Era for La Canada and La Crescenta.

Severe Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles

## REDUCED RATES

AT THE

## Hotel del Coronado



## For the Summer Months

We will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. Outdoor sports of every kind and indoor pleasures and amusements in abundance. Swimming, boating, sunbathing, tennis, swimming tanks, also the fine surf boat races are unsurpassed. For any information and for descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring st., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,  
Coronado Beach, Cal.

## What is It?

Dandruff is the result of a languid, unhealthy condition of the scalp or hair, whereby the perspiration becomes thick and clammy and adheres to the surface, which drying, forms a scaly dandruff, which can only be removed by using

Smith's Dandruff Pomade! One bottle of which is guaranteed to cure any scalp, no matter how long standing the case may be. Manufactured by SMITH BROS., Fresno, Cal. For sale by

OFF & VAUGHN,  
DRUGGISTS,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dandruff for Six Years. I suffered for six years with dandruff and tried every remedy recommended to me, without any good effect, until I purchased a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, one-fourth of which cured me, and have faithfully recommended it to all. Yours truly,

CHARLES SCHWEIZER,  
Dealer in Harness and Saddles.

Five Years. Having been troubled with dandruff for five years, I procured a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade and was cured upon as many applications. I can recommend it to all, and have no doubt but that it will cure any case.

M. E. SANFORD.

To Whom It May Concern: I have been troubled with dandruff for two years, and tried several remedies without any good effect. I have a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, and it cured entirely.

F. C. WOODWORTH.

I was troubled with dandruff for ten years and tried several remedies without any good effect. I have a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, and it cured entirely.

L. A. GOULD.

The above testimonial are from leading business men of Fresno. A single bottle guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded.

## The Celebrated French Cure, Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.

Is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure all forms of nervous disease, and disorders of the generative organs of both sexes, whether arising from the excessive use of stimulants, tobacco, or over indulgence, etc., such as loss of brain power, weakness, bearing down pains in the back, sciatic, neuralgic, hysteria, nervous debility, return of epilepsy, rheumatism, dizziness, weakness, memory loss, loss of power and impotency which, if neglected, may lead to old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 5 doses for 50¢. Sent on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for a permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old people who seem to have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite.

Every person receives a box of 5 doses if a permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old people who seem to have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite.

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Supplies energy, furnishes sustenance, and these in a degree done by no other food.

HO Hornby's Oatmeal

Supplies energy

## FAILED TO APPEAR.

A Missing Witness in the Bentley Murder Trial.

Dr. Burnett Has So Far Successfully Kept Out of Sight.

The District Attorney to Prepare a Case for Contempt.

Witnesses Testify to Bentley's Idea of Marrying a Rich Woman—Confessions Alleged to Have Taken Place.

Owing to the failure of the prosecution in the Bentley murder case to produce a very material, but apparently unwilling, witness, in the person of Dr. Theodore L. Burnett, the programme pre-arranged for the fifth day of the trial could not be carried out, and the probabilities are that the case for the defense will not be commenced until Monday. Judging from the fact that Judge Smith, when compelled to adjourn his court at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on account of Dr. Burnett's absence, instructed the District Attorney to ascertain the cost incurred by the county thereby and to prepare a case for contempt against him, it is more than likely that the defendant will regret his disobedience of the process of the Court when he presents himself before that dignitary this morning, unless he can show good cause therefor.

During the four hours the court was in session yesterday, six witnesses were examined for the State, all but one of whom were called for the purpose of showing by conversations with the defendant, both prior to and after his marriage, that the idea of marrying a rich woman and, after securing her property, getting rid of her, was one of which he frequently delivered himself to his intimates. The Court, however, ruled out most of this testimony by confining the prosecution to such statements as referred directly to the deceased; but, as this was not done until most of the evidence had been laid before the jury, its effect was not altogether eradicated.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The case was called punctually at 9:30 o'clock, and the fifth day's proceedings commenced with the examination of Mrs. Louisa Schmidt, a portly German woman, who testified to the effect that she was the wife of the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in this city. After identifying Bentley, she stated that she knew both the defendant and his wife before their marriage. Shortly after Mrs. Bentley's death, the defendant talked the matter over with the witness, and told her that his wife had died of heart disease, congratulating himself upon being a lucky man, as he could now take his pleasure as he pleased. The witness was also asked to relate the rest of the conversation, so as to show what they were talking about more fully, but the Court sustained the objection of the defendant's counsel to this line of examination, and Mrs. Schmidt was released without being cross-examined.

Richard Palmer, a grimpian in the employ of the Pacific Railway Company, was then called. His testimony was to the effect that he had known Bentley for about three years and a half, and had talked with him about his matrimonial plans prior to his marriage. One evening he had a conversation with defendant upon this subject in front of the Los Angeles Theater on Spring street. The defendant was then employed as a coachman, and was sitting in a carriage, and witness, being of duty, stopped to chat with him. He could not remember the date, but believed it was in 1890 or early in 1891. Bentley told him that he wanted to get married, and asked witness to tell him of some woman who had money, so that he might make her acquaintance.

Upon motion of Attorney Goodrich the testimony was ordered stricken out by the Court, upon the ground that it had no reference to the deceased, and that therefore it had no connection with the case.

The next witness called was William Gretz, a little black-whiskered German, who, before being sworn, was examined by the Court to explain his failure to appear when required on Thursday afternoon, which had occasioned an early adjournment. The supposed defaulter did not appear to realize the imminent danger of his situation, for he smiled complacently while the Court was addressing him; and an unmistakable air of enjoyment beamed upon the faces of the spectators as they breathlessly awaited the denouement. After a momentary pause, during which the excitement in the lobby rose to fever heat, George J. Denis, Esq., of counsel for the prosecution, arose and smilingly informed the Court that a ludicrous' mistake had been made for which the witness was in no wise to blame. While Gretz and his wife were standing out in the hall, the bailiff of Department Four asked them whether they were witnesses or not, and, upon learning that they were, hustled them into the witness-room of that department, where they were closeted with several others who had been subpoenaed in a divorce suit until after 7 o'clock. A suppressed titter escaped from the crowd as the attorney sat down and even the Court smiled at this unpremeditated explanation, while the clerk, upon whom the humor of the situation did not dawn until he began to administer the oath to the witness, giggled like a schoolboy.

Before asking the witness any questions, Attorney Denis asked the Court to have an interpreter sworn, but Judge Smith refused to do so, remarking that he was of the opinion that the witness was thoroughly able to make himself understood in English and that considerable time would be saved in dispensing with the services of an interpreter.

The result was that at least one-third of the witness' testimony failed to reach any ear but that of the stenographer, and of the remaining two-thirds, at least half was unintelligible to his audience on account of his peculiar jargon of the English language. So far as could be gathered from Gretz's statements, they were to the effect that he lived in San Francisco and was employed as a gardener at the Golden Gate Park, but formerly resided in this city. He had known Bentley for about five years, having met him in 1887, when he was employed as a coachman by Mrs. Van Nys. They frequently conversed in German, and Bentley told him all about himself and his plans. The witness was asked whether or not he knew the defendant's true name to be Bentley, but the Court sustained the objection of the defense, and instructed him not to answer the question.

Proceeding, Gretz stated that in the summer of 1891 he had a conversation with the defendant at the Golden Gate Park, in which Bentley told him he was going to marry a rich widow with \$20,000, and that after getting all her money he was going to poison her and marry another woman.

Counsel for the defense moved the

Court to strike out this testimony on the ground that it had no reference to the deceased, and was therefore inadmissible.

The matter was warmly debated by counsel at some length, but upon being finally submitted to the Court, who, at the request of the District Attorney, who offered to produce authorities in support of his contention that it was admissible as tending to show the intent of the defendant, reserved his ruling temporarily in order to allow counsel to do so.

Gretz then related several other conversations, both here and in San Francisco, with Bentley, in which the latter had informed him of his marriage, bragged about his wealth, and applied such epithets to his wife as "old black bitch." It was also shown that Bentley had told the witness that he paid \$200 for an introduction to Mrs. Nordhoff, who had plenty more lovers, all of whom he had cut out.

At the suggestion of the District Attorney court adjourned for the day, the case going over until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Goodrich objected to the adjournment, claiming that it was in the nature of a continuance, to which the prosecution had not shown that it was entitled, and excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Before leaving the bench Judge Smith instructed District Attorney Dillon to ascertain the amount of the expense incurred by the county on account of the delay occasioned by the non-appearance of Dr. Burnett, and directed him to prepare the necessary papers charging the defaulting witness with contempt before he returned this morning.

## THE LABOR YARD.

A Place Where Any Hungry Man Can Secure a Meal.

The labor yard, No. 527 South Spring street, was started March 1, 1893, with the intention of giving hungry and homeless men who are willing to work a chance to earn meals and lodgings temporarily, to help them to find steady work, and with the hope of selling wood, coal, hay and grain enough to pay expenses. The public was requested, by cards that were distributed and by advertising, to buy the wood these men saved and split, and to send applicants for food to this yard to earn it instead of giving it to them, so that men willing to work would be saved the humiliation of receiving charity, and those unwilling to work would be obliged to seek new fields. During the month of March work was given to 160 men, paying them with 200 meal and lodgings. More permanent work was found for quite a number of them.

The meals were given at restaurants, where they can get a "good square" meal for 10 cents, and most of the men who have worked, considered it a privilege, and many expressed their appreciation. Most of the men do the work reasonably well. They are given a certain amount of wood to saw and split, and are paid the customary price for such work. Some of them will earn a meal in less than an hour. Others will be two hours and more and then not do well. So far it has been demonstrated that the labor part of this scheme can be carried on successfully, but when it comes to the part the public is expected to take in it so much cannot be said, as a large part of the wood the men have worked up is still hard, notwithstanding there has been little work done the last two weeks. The wood is sold at market prices, but people do not seem to take interest enough in the matter to buy their wood here to any extent. The work given is necessarily limited to the amount of wood sold. As the warm weather comes on there are fewer men who need this work, but another winter this plan, or some better one, will certainly be operated.

Edwin T. Willigrod, the agent for the Nordhoff estate, testified to the effect that in May, 1892, Bentley offered him \$200 to examine the records and ascertain what, if any, property belonging to the estate of his wife, had not been conveyed to him. Witness searched the records, and reported to Bentley that he had found one lot which had not been deeded to him, but, as defendant refused to give him the \$200, but offered him half of the property instead, he let the matter drop, and did not furnish defendant with the description of the property.

District Attorney Dillon also offered to show by this witness that within one month of his wife's death Bentley offered him a sum of money for an introduction to another wealthy woman in order to show the criminal disposition of the defendant. The Court, however, sustained the objection of defendant's counsel to this testimony, remarking that beyond the fact that it showed he was too old, fat and ugly to take around with him. Mrs. Gretz was not cross-examined.

Upon cross-examination, two questions only were asked the witness, with reference to his collection of the annuity of \$300 per month, as the Court sustained the objections of counsel for the prosecution to the line of examination.

Witness was recalled for the purpose of relating a conversation with Bentley, in which defendant stated that he was going to marry Mrs. Bentley for her property, and at the same time applied a vile epithet to her, but was not cross-examined thereon.

Deputy County Recorder A. A. Bayley was called upon to produce the records of the deeds from Mrs. Bentley to defendant, by which she conveyed her property, with reference to his marriage, with the exception of his matrimonial ventures.

The defense objected to the witness being allowed to testify thereto, unless it was shown that the conversation related to the deceased, but District Attorney Dillon argued that it all went to show the motive of defendant, and his intention to marry a rich widow, irrespective of who she was, her color, age of looks, so long as he could get hold of her property and money. He cited as his authorities, the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Latimore case, and Roscoe's Evidence (88.)

Mr. Goodrich, however, contended that the rules laid down in the authorities cited did not refer to a murder case, and Judge Smith sustained the objection, remarking that the desire of the defendant to marry a rich widow was not material, and that the Court held that unless statements were connected directly with the deceased, they would be inadmissible. This ruling also applied to the matter upon which the Court had reserved its decision during the morning session.

The witness was then sworn, and from putting in further testimony in this line, the day's proceedings came to an abrupt conclusion.

Mr. Denis stated to the Court that in the absence of the defaulting witness, Dr. Burnett, who had not yet been brought in, the prosecution was unable to proceed. If, however, coun-

sel to strike out this testimony on the ground that it had no reference to the deceased, and was therefore inadmissible.

The matter was warmly debated by counsel at some length, but upon being finally submitted to the Court, who, at the request of the District Attorney, who offered to produce authorities in support of his contention that it was admissible as tending to show the intent of the defendant, reserved his ruling temporarily in order to allow counsel to do so.

Gretz then related several other conversations, both here and in San Francisco, with Bentley, in which the latter had informed him of his marriage, bragged about his wealth, and applied such epithets to his wife as "old black bitch."

It was also shown that Bentley had told the witness that he paid \$200 for an introduction to Mrs. Nordhoff, who had plenty more lovers, all of whom he had cut out.

At the suggestion of the District Attorney court adjourned for the day, the case going over until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Goodrich objected to the adjournment, claiming that it was in the nature of a continuance, to which the prosecution had not shown that it was entitled, and excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Before leaving the bench Judge Smith instructed District Attorney Dillon to ascertain the amount of the expense incurred by the county on account of the delay occasioned by the non-appearance of Dr. Burnett, and directed him to prepare the necessary papers charging the defaulting witness with contempt before he returned this morning.

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# CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

WEATHER BUREAU.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, April 21, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.01; at 5 p.m., 29.88. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 68° and 74°. Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 54°. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Reports received at Los Angeles on April 21. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind in last 12 hours, inches.
Los Angeles	29.87	65	80	...
San Diego	29.80	68	74	...
Fresno	29.88	74	72	...
Keeler	29.84	74	72	...
San Francisco	29.86	72	73	...
Sacramento	29.86	74	73	...
Red Bluff	29.84	74	73	...
Eureka	29.76	75	76	...
Rosalia	29.76	75	76	...
Portland	29.78	58	62	.01

For Catalina Island: Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer *Alameda* will make trips to Avalon, Catalina, at 8 a.m. and return at 1 p.m. Southern Pacific Company and Terminal Railway's morning trains, returning Monday. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

California poppies are in bloom on the Altadena division of the Terminal Railway. One round trip, Saturday and Sunday. Trains leave Los Angeles at 10:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturday; also 2:35 p.m. Sunday. Last train from Altadena, 5 p.m. It is a lovely ride over the Surf line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) to San Diego and Hotel del Coronado, \$5 for the round trip Saturday and Sunday. Train leaves Los Angeles at 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Tickets good returning Monday.

All young men are invited to the meeting for men at the Young Men's Christian Association, 209 Broadway, near second street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. There will be an interesting address and excellent music.

At Simpson's church tomorrow Dr. Bresce, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. Subject, "The Heart of the Soul." At night his second lecture, subject, "That Boy Spending His Fortune."

Fifty cents round trip, Los Angeles to Long Beach and East San Pedro; good going Saturday and Sunday and returning Monday. Pavilion and bathhouse open for the season.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first street, near Grand avenue, Sunday morning, theme, "The Willing Mind Taught," evening, "Heroism and Disappointments."

In order to see Southern California take a trip over the kite-shaped track of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route), to Los Angeles, \$10 round trip.

For space suitable for high machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices for same floor.

Do not fail to call and see the Fresno county exhibit (free) at Nos. 315 and 317 South Spring street in the front part of the Mammoth shoe house.

Remember that on Sunday you can make the round trip to any point on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) for one fare.

Horses and mules for sale by D. K. Trask, receiver Pacific Railway Company, at stables, corner Twelfth and Olive streets. "Daniel, the Principled Office-holder," is the subject of an address by Rev. F. M. Larkin at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow.

Center pieces and brackets, largest stock, latest designs, at 10% discount, at William McLean's, 125-126 Center place.

Ladies' cloth top, top tip Edie tie, a very stylish shoe. All widths. Price, \$3. Hewes', 105 North Spring street.

Entertainment and basket social tonight by Stanton Post and Corps, at their hall, No. 118½ South Spring street.

People exposed to contagious diseases of any kind should use Bellane La Grippa Specie. It is the system.

At the Y.M.C.A. Hall this afternoon 2 p.m. Mr. Patti will play a programme of seventeen numbers.

Thirty kinds of thoroughbred eggs from \$1 to \$2 per setting, Sixth and Los Angeles streets.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Wollacott, agent. Also Duffy Malt.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware, lumber, hardware, 514 South Spring.

Fire has reduced Ned in "connect" Baskerville, 218 N. Main. Landmarks 101½.

If you want an orange farm, land, see ad. of W. V. McIntosh in another column.

Let K. & K. the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Meant's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For choice stationery and periodicals go to B. C. Hulman & Co., 216 South Spring.

For first-class shoeing go to Dunstan, 66½ South Main. Shoe care for piles in all its forms. See at all druggists.

Dr. E. W. Fleming, threat, nose and ear, 12½ South Broadway, rooms 1-3.

Summer prices now at Hotel Ramona. Elegant rooms at \$12 per month. *Elan-Koo* has the goods you want when you go East.

Stoves, C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main. Special sale of jewelry at Campbell's. "The Unique" kid-glove house.

Elan-Koo was happy yesterday over the arrival of a new daughter, who came early morning.

It is currently reported that Senator Mathews will soon resign, it being stated that he has a son on the postmaster-shape.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for H. C. Bush, E. T. Howe, Matthew Moloney, Mrs. V. Karp, Eulalie Serano.

A party of the Los Angeles Athletic Club peptarians will start from the club rooms on Spring street at 9 a.m. for a cross-country walk to Santa Monica.

The University and Tufts-Lyon baseball teams will cross bats at Athletic Park today. The teams are strong and will doubtless play a good game. Admission free.

Most of the Los Angeles members of the Legislature went North Thursday. There is considerable speculation as to the date of their visit, ranging from State division and capital removal to Senate Bill No. 693.

There was more talk yesterday afternoon about a Councilmanic "combine" to upset police matters, and a meeting of the Democratic City Committee was to have been held last evening to discuss matters.

There is an exhibition at Schles & Vall's, on Spring street, a choice collection of water colors. Among the artists represented are the following Los Angeles Art School students: Miss M. Ashmead, Miss E. Clark, Koch, Jenkins, Mrs. Jordan, Miss E. O'Kane, Brown, King, Miss H. E. Coan, E. Wachell, G. O. G.

As a car on the electric road was traveling down Fifth street last evening at a rapid rate of speed a loose horse ran suddenly in front of it, and before the motorist could stop off the current the train struck the animal to the ground, breaking its left hind leg. A policeman put a bullet through the head, and the car was hauled away.

An interesting programme has been arranged at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow afternoon. The orchestra will play the "Wen" (Wen) and "Wen" (Wen) and other selections. A. W. Hare will sing and Rev. F. M. Larkin will give an address on, "Daniel, the Principled Office-holder," the first in a series of addresses by four prominent young clergymen.

READ "Hot Springs Special" on Sunday

CREAM Puff Wheat Flour.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Gen. Rosecrans, who has been passing the winter at Redondo, has so far recovered from his attack of paralysis as to be able to come up to the city to pay the first social visit to Los Angeles since he came to this coast. He, with his devoted daughter, who has tenderly nursed her father during his illness, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen last Tuesday. Gen. Rosecrans's son, who resides at Rosecrans, married the cousin of Mr. Mullen. The day was so windy that the intended carriage drive about the city had to be somewhat curtailed, nevertheless, a short drive was much enjoyed by the General, and the flag on Crown Hill was hoisted in his honor. He was rapturous over the changes wrought in Los Angeles since his last visit here, twenty-seven years ago the 10th of this month. The General is a splendid conversationalist, and possesses an excellent memory. He paid his host with questions concerning people who resided here in 1866, when last he visited Los Angeles.

Gen. Rosecrans is the last of the great generals now living, and this fact invests his personality with great interest.

Since his arrival at Redondo last fall his physical condition has been such that his physicians have prescribed absolute rest and quiet, forbidding him to mingle in society at all, therefore he has not been able to see his friends, or to receive any public demonstrations to which his rank entitles him. But the balmy air and health-giving sunshine of Southern California have, in a measure, restored his vitality, and it is hoped that ere long Californians will have an opportunity to extend to Gen. Rosecrans their courtesies to one whom they would delight to honor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope, of National Pageant fame, start for Chicago next Tuesday.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first street, near Grand avenue, Sunday morning, theme, "The Willing Mind Taught," evening, "Heroism and Disappointments."

Miss Stoneman, sister of B. S. Stoneman, has arrived from the East, and is staying at Alhambra.

Mr. George Fitch expects to leave for Chicago next month.

Mrs. Charlotte Lang, widow of San Mateo and Miss Margaret Willow of Brooklyn, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. Cameron Thom, at "Sans Souci," Santa Monica. Miss Lillie Z. Houser left yesterday for a visit with friends in Pasadena.

BOYS' BRIGADES.

Preparing for a Summer Encampment at Avahon in July.

The officers of the Boys' Brigades of Southern California held a meeting yesterday at 2 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. on Broadway to consider the question of summer encampment. Delegates were present from Santa Barbara, Santa Ana, Tustin, Alhambra and eight city companies.

It was decided to hold a great encampment at Avalon, Catalina, about July 1. Probably 500 boys will go to camp.

Capt. Curtis D. Wilbur of the Second Los Angeles Company, connected with the First Congregational Church, was chosen commander of the camp.

Rev. F. V. Fisher was elected secretary of the First Southern California battalion.

The camp promises to be a great affair and to eclipse all others held thus far by the brigade in the United States.

He is a Good Indian.

Capt. Juan of the Yuma tribe of Indians put in an appearance at the Mayor's office yesterday and, after telling of how his band had been at peace with these many months with their noble race brethren, he asked a favor. He requested that, in view of this and other facts, he be given a certificate to hold good so long as peace should reign, and which should set forth that he was a good Indian of proper moral character.

The document was made out, and after having had attached to it a glittering piece of gilt stuck on with the great seal of the city the chief departed happy.

PERSONALS.

J. C. Keys and wife of Stockton are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tiffany of Chicago are staying at the Hollenbeck.

J. W. Hazelton and wife of San Bernardino registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. John E. Baynes, of the Hollenbeck, is getting ready for a trip to the Orient.

He suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat and have various remedies and several noted physicians tried to help him, with no success, and was almost in despair when I concluded to give Dr. De Monco and associates a trial.

"I had ringing and roaring sounds in my head so that my hearing was much impaired. My eyes were weak and watery, and could not see well at all. I had a sore nose and discharged treacly; great quantities of mucus dropped into my throat, making it sore and causing me to cough and spit incessantly. I had a bad pain through my head and back; my sleep was very restless; was weak, and suffered very much with cold fits.

"I had not been under Dr. De Monco and associates care but a short time until I began to feel much improved, and now I feel well again. I am now able to see well, my hearing and sight are wonderfully improved.

"I firmly believe by continuing treatment for a short time I will be permanently restored to health, and I can conscientiously recommend Dr. De Monco and associates to place their case under these specialists' treatment, where they will be honorably and skillfully dealt with.

"I have great pleasure in giving this testimonial if it will be of any benefit to the afflicted of Los Angeles and vicinity."

Their Mail Treatment.

In addition to their efficacious treatment for the benefit of those who cannot visit them they have "Question blanks" which they will send to you upon application by mail. Please to answer each question carefully, for the success of the treatment depends upon the accuracy of the treatment.

Medicines will be promptly shipped to you with your address.

Remember.

Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill is the Foundation on Which They Build.

—THE—

DeMonco Medical Institute

Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

121½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

Dr. De Monco and Associates

Specialists: Ocular and all diseases of the Eye, Throat, Nose and Ears. Nervous diseases. Skin diseases. Chronic diseases.

Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.

"Absolutely the Best."

It always works and works well. Helps the cook out wonderfully. Keeps food moist and fresh, too.

"Absolutely the Best."

Cleveland's Baking Powder

It always works and works well. Helps the cook out wonderfully. Keeps food moist and fresh, too.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

PRICE: 5 CENTS

## The Two Paths!

What Will the



Boy Become?



THESE illustrations are intended to show the effects of training and circumstances. Although the inheritance at birth of a sound constitution and a well-balanced mental organization is a most important factor in shaping character, yet the possessor of the best natural endowments may so pursue the path of life that the close will find him a miserable wretch to go from beggary and vice to an unhonored grave.

On the other hand, education and moral training can atone for the lack of natural advantages and make of a less favored child a useful and honored citizen.

Who can divine, on looking at the head and face of the child represented above, what that young intelligence will become in the future of his life?

In the one case you see him choosing his profession and contemplating a settlement in life, wedding himself to a virtuous, loving and devoted woman, and in course of time becoming surrounded by a-loving family.

In the other you see the boy idle, with no fixed habits of investigation, and you see him as a man emerging from the scenes of brutal intoxication, to plunge into deeper, darker vices, until life becomes a burden, and he goes down to the grave unlamented and unwept,

How different this from the career of the man whose happiest days are spent in the bosom of his loving family, and who grows old amid the most genial influences, honored, revered, beloved; who goes down to his last resting place amid the prayers and tears of those he loved, cheered by the hope of a happy reunion in a world where life is perfect and joy complete.

Parents, the one safeguard, now within your reach, is to give your children something to do and the means of properly doing it.

It is said that children will naturally ask the right question to get the right sort of an education if these questions are properly answered at the proper time.

If you place the Encyclopedia Britannica in your home your children will be able to find answers to all their questions, and they will busy themselves at healthy investigation

—NO DANGER THEN!

## THE TIMES REMARKABLE PROPOSITION!

FOR ONLY \$1.00

THE TIMES will send you a sample volume, charges prepaid. The remaining 24 volumes you can obtain by the payment of 10 cents a day, payable monthly, and a Dime Savings Bank is presented free to each subscriber; or you can secure the entire 25 volumes at once on payment of \$5 down and \$5 per month. To those accepting this offer the entire 25 volumes are secured at a cost of \$1.96 per volume, which is less than one-fourth the cost of the original work.

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AT TIMES READING ROOMS,

347 SOUTH SPRING ST.,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Also at the TIMES branch office in Bell's Book Store, Santa Ana, Cal.

Also at Besserott's Book Store, Pasadena, Cal.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Recommendations Adopted by the Board Yesterday.

The Usual Street Ordinances Recommended and Improvements Suggested—Petition to Vacate Streets.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday, and decided to present the following recommendations to the Council at Monday's session:

In the matter of the petition from R. A. Crippen et al., asking the city to abandon certain streets in an old subdivision known as the Satter tract, which has since been re-subdivided and the old street as shown on the subdivision map, we recommend that the same be referred to the City Attorney, and if he finds the same as represented in petition, he be instructed to present the necessary ordinance.

We recommend that the City Engineer present an ordinance to grade and pave the street, between 8th and 9th streets, from the east line of Vernon street to the west line of Fairmount tract, repealing the present ordinance.

In the matter of the petition from B. F. Chamberlain et al., asking to have Michel gunnery range removed from the land in the cemetery, between 8th and 9th streets, and the cemetery, between 8th and 9th streets, graded, gravelled and curbed under specifications No. 5, under the bond act, we recommend that the same be granted, and that the City Engineer be instructed to make an estimate of the cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, to call a side hearing to present ordinance of limitation.

In the matter of the petition from Mrs. L. M. Bigelow, asking to put in a cement sidewalk on her property on First street, we recommend that the same be referred to the City Attorney, and if he finds the same as represented in petition, he be instructed to present the necessary ordinance.

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In the matter of the ordinance establishing the grade of Union avenue, between the north line of the alley between Ingraham street and Orange street and the south line of Orange street, we recommend that the same be set on the petition of John

Small and others, asking to have Lyle street between Mozart and Webster street graded, gravelled and curbed with a rough wood curb, we recommend that the same be granted, and that the City Engineer be instructed to make an estimate of the cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, to call a side hearing to present ordinance of limitation.

In the matter of the petition from the Sisters of Mercy and others, asking permission to put in cement sidewalk in front of their properties on the north side of Third street, we recommend that the Street Superintendent direct him to do the same within fifteen days, providing the entire expenses of ordinance, etc., are paid before he issue permit.

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On the petition of Bibby and How,

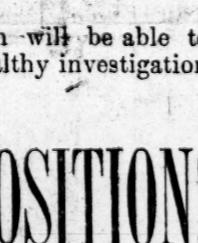
## HOUSE AND LOT.

## A Good Demand for Cheap Property.

City Water Works Sold to an Eastern Syndicate.

## A Philadelphia Man With Faith in Los Angeles.

The Jones and Baker Division—Improvements East of Main Street—Values Elsewhere—An Old Relic—Building Notes.



ing quickly after a rain, and Central avenue is from fifteen to thirty feet higher than Figueroa street. Then, lots can be bought east of Main for about half the price asked at the same distance southwest.

Some notable improvements have been going quietly forward in this section during the past few months. Property-owners on Santee street—the street next east of Los Angeles—have had it graded, sidewalked, curbed and sewerred from Ninth to Twenty-first street, and have planted black locust trees along the sidewalks, hiring men to take care of the trees. Several good buildings are now in course of erection on this street. Los Angeles street has been graded from Seventh to Twenty-third. Maple avenue was lately widened from Seventh to the city limits, and a petition has been prepared, asking that East Washington street be graded and curbed from Figueroa street to Central avenue.

During the past two months, no less than forty-one lots have been sold in the Philbin tract. Two capitalists are preparing to build a couple of brownstone houses, of six to nine rooms each, east of Main. Altogether, it looks as if a big forward movement is in this long-neglected section were imminent.

SMALL LOTS.

One large tract near Central avenue, which has been on the market since the late days of the boom, was lately spoiled by being re-subdivided into twenty-five-foot lots. This is a great mistake. In the first place, there is no excuse for cutting up such small residence lots in a city of thirty square miles. Every house that is over half a mile from the business center should have enough ground for a chicken-yard and a few fruit and ornamental trees. Then, again, such small lots on outside property attract a class of people who build shanties and deprecate the value of property in the neighborhood.

REAL ESTATE VALUES ELSEWHERE.

As an indication of the possibilities of real estate values in large centers of population, it is interesting occasionally to note prices that are paid in some of the big cities. Yerkes, the Chicago street railroad man, has just bought a sixty-two-foot residence lot at the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fourth street, New York—quite a long way from the business center. He paid \$30,000.

On the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventh, J. B. Vogel will build a three-story block, 110x80 feet, with five stories below and flats above, the building to cost \$80,000.

On Fifth street, below Los Angeles, Charles Colmar is preparing to build a row of four two-story flats, each house with six rooms, the whole to cost \$1500.

William Currier of Chicago is about to build a row of flats, comprising eight separate houses, each from eight to ten rooms and three stories, in Eighth, on Grand avenue, reaching back to Bunker Hill avenue, between Third and Fourth. The cost will be about \$30,000.

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On Fifth street, below Los Angeles, Charles Colmar is preparing to build a row of four two-story flats, each house with six rooms, the whole to cost \$1500.

The Stimson block, at the corner of Spring and Third streets, is approaching completion. Eight hundred and fifty tons of steel have gone into the building.

The following building permits have been issued:

F. D. Owen, dwelling, Angelina street, near Beaudry, \$1400.

H. G. Hall, dwelling, corner of Belleview and Marion, \$1400.

F. McLaughlin, two-story dwelling, west side, Hope, between Eighteenth and Washington, \$1500.

A. Stratton, builders, stores and offices, three-story brick building, southwest corner Fourth and Los Angeles, \$25,000.

M. K. Suber and Carrie B. Wirtz, two-story dwelling, Spring, between Fourth and Fifth, \$9500.

John H. Jacobs, dwelling, Eighth and Kohler streets, \$1500.

Mrs. Maud Brodie, dwelling, Compton, near Peru, \$1200.

Madera Flume and Trading Company, two-story brick warehouse, Aliso, between Los Angeles and Alameda, \$13,500.

Mary F. Mortimer, dwelling, Grand avenue, between Washington and Twenty-ninth, \$2900.

Wendell Sutch, one-story frame dwelling, Ottawa, near Pearl, \$1100.

A. R. Maines, four flats, east side, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth, \$5300.

THIS WAY, LADIES!

Flower and Herb Farms for Women Workers.

What We Pay for a Few Pounds of Foraging Leaves—Pin Money Chances and Good Business Income.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

In the south of France large tracts of land are devoted to the raising of flowers.

Some of the products are sent as fresh cut flowers to Paris and other cities, but the bulk of the blossoms are bought by the makers of perfumes, colognes, aromatic essences, rose and lavender waters, and the soaps and toilet articles for which the French are famous.

Villagers and tourists walk freely among the paths and lovely lanes of these flower farms, but nobody tears down a vine or bush to gather some superb rose, rising queenly and perfect on its stem amid the court of glossy, green leaves; no one mutilates sprays to gather the tossing, odorous blossoms. Flowers there are regarded as "property," they represent a "business," and stand for an income.

Now there can be no doubt at all that the great variety of soil and climate in the United States opens to women and even girls the pleasurable French way of making money; and joined to it might be the culture of herbs and seeds used in kitchens, and in the preparing of candies and sweetmeats, and in the compounding of medicines; over three hundred different kinds are in demand by chemists and pharmacists.

The business could not be wholly an amateur experiment here. For instance, four miles out of Boston there is a profitable herb-farm. It is situated in that strip of rich soil extending from Arlington up toward Worcester, called, forty odd years ago, "old people tell me, 'the New Jersey of Massachusetts,'" on account of the quantities of peaches raised there. This herb farm has brought good, steady profits to its owners for three generations.

In answer to my own inquiries, the United States Department of Agriculture states that it holds the opinion that something might be done in our country by raising flowers for perfumes and soap-makers.

It suggests Oregon and Washington as suitable climate for flower farms; also that orange blossoms, jasmines, roses, geraniums and acacias could be grown South, where broad acre lying waste since the war might be converted into paradises of bloom.

The famous rose gardens of Bancroft, the historian, prove that parts of Rhode Island would grow roses abundantly.

Along came a mild-eyed, inoffensive-looking jackass—the cunning little things are all of that pattern—and began to rub against the switch bar, commencing at one ear, then gradually sliding down to the tail, then around on the other side, evidently intent to wind up by pinching of the other ear.

He was having a happy time, was young and scratching was sweet.

Snarled the engine started, when Master Jackass, Jr., deftly crawled under the switch bar, thereby lifting it just enough to throw the rail out of lock. Then when the engine struck the loosened rails they spread, and there was the train, stranded.

A train-load of passengers, the force of train men, all hungry, nothing eatable in sight but the young jackass, nothing to cook him with, and grave doubts as to his flavor when caught.

The accident occurred at just about noon. An engine and wrecking train had to be procured from Kern City, and it was nearly night when the train started. So there was a hungry and angry lot of people when finally they all bade good-bye to the new switch-tender and started for home. Luckily there was no physical harm done, not even to the burro, although an effort will be made to give him a lay-off for a season.

MOTHERS, be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

AN EXTRA large assortment of trimmed hats on sale this week at the New York Bazaar, 148 North Spring street.

stood that the Kern county people have met with very poor success here, although they have tried their best. Fresno county may capture some of the new arrivals, and The Times will certainly not attempt to cast any obstacles in their way, but the man who has resided in this section for a year or more generally knows when he is well off.

BUILDING NOTES.

There is remarkable activity in building. Lumber has gone up in price, but it is still low as compared with former prices. Some parts of town look like large lumber yards.

A skillful French chemist has succeeded in producing a perfect imitation of the costly oriental attar of roses. The French attar can be distinguished from the real only by experts and it sells at a very high price. Into its composition, instead of rose leaves, the following leaves of rose geranium enter largely.

Other fine and high-priced distillations are made from peppermint, thyme and lavender grown in Surrey, England.

A few peppermint farms in Western New York, said to be the only ones in the United States, with the exception of one or two in Michigan, bring in large revenues to their owners. But there are obstacles to the general growing of peppermint crops. The plant requires a rich, moist soil, and peculiar conditions. Where it can be raised it proves a good staple.

Three thousand one hundred and forty-nine pounds of prepared



## ORCHARD AND FARM

### RANCHO AND STOCKYARD

#### RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

[Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department; also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from those who have experience enables them to give light on such subjects. Write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address matter for publication: THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.]

#### The Orange Market.

The demand for California oranges in the East is improving somewhat. Florida is pretty well out of the way, but there are still more European oranges in the market than California growers would like to see. According to latest advices, there were 161,000 boxes of foreign oranges on the way, against 172,000 at this time last year.

At home the situation is not very encouraging. The crop of navel has been almost cleared out, but there are still an immense number of seedlings on the trees. Many of these are getting very poor condition, and buyers don't like them. As a proof of this, it may be mentioned that a few days ago an Eastern firm asked for a quotation on Mediterranean sweets, and promptly paid for three carloads 75 cents a box more than the price at which they were offered seedlings.

It is probable that there is still at least a third of the total crop of Southern California on the trees, much of which will undoubtedly prove a loss to the growers unless it is hurried forward. From present appearances the total crop of Southern California will exceed the outside estimate of 7000 carloads.

Judge Ross, who will have about one hundred carloads from his old orchard near Glendale, has been doing well with his crop, largely owing to care in packing and grading. It is also claimed that these oranges keep better than those from the Riverside section. This claim was also made for Azusa oranges. It is probably too soon as yet to say whether these claims are well founded. The question is an interesting one.

There is no material change to report in prices. Growers have to meet buyers rather than half way, to effect sales.

A letter has been received by a commission house from the firm of L. Connally & Co. of London, giving particulars regarding the sale of the second shipment of oranges sent to England, which, it will be remembered, went at much lower prices than the previous shipment. The difference is accounted for, firstly, by the fact that the initial shipment was a novelty, and dealers were anxious to supply their customers with sample lots, which, in some cases, the purchasers had to sell at a loss. Secondly, the oranges arrived in very poor condition. Messrs. Connally & Co. think that they may perhaps do rather better in the future, as arrivals of Valencias are expected to fall off considerably.

This firm advises trial shipments to England of St. Michaels, which variety they understand will be ready in May. These oranges, they say, should be shipped when not quite ripe. The English market will take a moderate quantity of oranges during the summer.

The following letter from San Diego, from a correspondent who signs himself "Carl," to the Daily Produce Bulletin of Minneapolis, contains much sense, although the writer perhaps takes a rather too unfavorable view of the future of the market, under a proper system of disposing of the crop:

I am just in receipt of your paper of the 23d, and it's worth a year's price to see the way you "set it up" to the chaps who, from "pure philanthropy," try to control the California fruit crop.

Well, they have "set it up" to grip it all for love of the poor old, good, golden rancher. Of course the man who raises the fruit is justified in getting all he can for it, same as he who raises corn, hogs, or wheat, but there are attending circumstances that they seem to forget, which make the handling of a fruit crop the most risky business in the world, except buying tickets in a lottery. And this "neck of woods" is full of men who have some pet scheme to eliminate the risk and run the lion's share of the "net proceeds" into their own pockets, while the grower "holds the bag" and all at the same time. Yes, the Riverside combine has gone with the Last Year's Raising Peaches Association. It had the same result, which was to help the large growers dispose of part of their surplus before the majority of the members caught on that the "pot was being skimmed."

It could have no other end than it has had. Anything different was from the first impossible, because antagonistic to the natural course of trade. And the resulting effect from now on is a demoralized market until the stream gets safe inside the channel.

I had a rough night yesterday. A prominent member of the combine two weeks ago told me the day of consignment had gone for good, that he had that day sold two cars, one to Pittsburgh and one to Philadelphia, f. o. b. at his station. Draft with bill of lading attached, subject to inspection, of course. Yesterday his face was as a mule's ear as he buried himself writing telegrams and swearing at commission men, for both cars were refused, and the railroad company wanted to know what disposition to make of them.

Well, such is life in the "far West," and some time people will find that in business they must conform to the nature of things.

There are too many oranges for the number of people who can afford to pay \$8 per box at Riverside already. The rest must be sold to consumers who can afford to pay over half that price. One carload sold at half that price breaks the market for all, and that car has been sold and many more with it. There are today more cars of fruit left in California than was estimated by the Santa Fe officials. It was not nor never will be to their interest to give a true estimate. Neither was it to the interest of the Riverside Association to give a correct estimate. They did not dare to say that at Santa Ana there would be sixty cars more than last year. I catch the eye of the consumer, and

tempt him to experiment with his mouth. The cost of tastefully packing is little more than that of the ordinary method, while the grower who goes to the extra expense will often find a market while his neighbor's carelessly packed fruit goes begging. In Europe this matter has been brought down to a fine point, and that is one reason why our fruit, though it may be superior in quality, is sometimes slow in competing with the imported article.

#### The Farmers' Institute.

The sixth quarterly session of the Southern California Institute will convene at San Fernando on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26. There will be a number of interesting papers read, besides a musical programme and a carriage drive to points of interest in the valley. All who are interested in the advancement of horticulture and agriculture are invited to attend the sessions of the institute and take part in the discussions.

#### Insure Against Wind and Frost.

The Times has frequently urged upon horticulturists the importance of planting windbreaks around their orchards. It is now stated, by many orchardists, that fruit blossoms, and the fruit itself, have been protected from frost by planting rows of tall trees along the east side of the orchard, to keep off the early morning's sun. It is the sun on the frosted fruit that does the most damage.

Here is another incentive to plant eucalyptus trees around your groves. Some orchardists still complain that they cannot spare the space occupied by a windbreak, but they are shortsighted, and will regret their lack of judgment.

#### An Object Lesson.

The Times reprints this week a lucid and interesting account of the transactions of the Campbell Fruit-Growers' Union of Santa Clara county, during the past year. Here is a case in which cooperation in the marketing of fruit has proved both feasible and profitable to the producers. There are many facts in this narration which the fruit-growers of Southern California may study with profit to themselves. What has been done in the Santa Clara Valley might surely be accomplished by the intelligent horticulturists of Southern California. If they will only pull together, and agree to disagree on points of minor importance.

#### Potatoes East and West.

While potatoes are selling at abnormally high prices in Southern California, retailing in Los Angeles for as much as 2½ cents a pound, in New York prices are low and trade dull on everything but seed stock. A few days ago a single steamer brought in between thirty-five thousand and forty thousand sacks of Scotch potatoes. The market had been dull before, and this heavy importation of course sent it still lower.

It is reasonable to hope that, in the not very distant future, when railroads are run more in the interest of the people, it will be possible to so equalize matters that the consumer shall not be paying an exorbitant price on one side of the continent, while the producer is giving away his crop on the other. At any rate, the completion of the Nicaragua Canal will surely effect a change in this condition of affairs.

#### An Interesting Case.

The case of J. C. Sherer vs. the Park Nursery Company is set for trial in Judge McKinley's court on the 27th of this month. This is an action brought to recover damages from the nursery for about three hundred peach trees, sold to plaintiff, which proved to be untrue to name. The case will be one of great interest, as it will test the question whether a nurseryman can be held responsible for damages in selling trees, etc., which are not what they purport to be. It is the first time that an attempt has been made in the courts here to make the seller of nursery stock pay for his mistake, although such mistakes are made very frequently, and such cases have been decided.

#### The Citrus Fair Appropriation.

The California Fruit Grower recently stated that the appropriation for the next State Citrus Fair, by the Legislature, had fallen through, which statement was copied by several papers. It appears that the appropriation was made in due course. It is sincerely to be hoped that more judgment and energy may characterize the next display than was manifested at the one recently held in Colton. Otherwise, these shows are dear at the price which the people pay for them.

#### Cost of a Cannery.

The following, regarding the cost of a cannery, is from the Manufacturers' Record. Allowance should be made for difference of wages in Southern California:

The equipment necessary for a cannery is neither complicated nor expensive, and the actual work of canning does not require any unusual degree of expert knowledge.

So simple a process may be conducted with simple machinery, and consequently with a small investment of capital. Indeed, this is one of the attractive features of the canning business. A plant having a capacity of 2000 cans of three pounds each per day, of tomatoes for example, or 2750 cans of two pounds each, requires one kettle for processing and exhausting, one scalding kettle, one fire-pot, a set of crane fixtures for handling the iron baskets, furnace doors, grate bars, soldering irons for capping, tipping or sealing, a scaling machine, a process kettle, thermometer, and some small tools. Twenty-five hundred bricks would be needed to set the kettles and construct a chimney, and a building 20x30 feet would accommodate all. This equipment, apart from bricks or building, can be secured for \$100.

Canning machinery for 3000 cans three-pound, or 4000 cans, two-pound.

Heretofore, the regulation large box has been the only one sent to market.

It is clumsy and inconvenient to the retailers who have a good class of trade.

This season, a Duarte grower hit upon the plan of packing a dozen fine selected oranges in a box, and crating the boxes. These packages went off in San Francisco like the traditional hot cakes, and the retailers cried for more.

Undoubtedly this system will be adopted, to a considerable extent, on the shipment of fine fruit next season.

It is time that our fruit-growers learned the importance of putting up their fruit in tasteful shape, so as to

tempt him to experiment with his mouth.

The cost of tastefully packing is little more than that of the ordinary method, while the grower who goes to the extra expense will often find a market while his neighbor's carelessly packed fruit goes begging. In Europe this matter has been brought down to a fine point, and that is one reason why our fruit, though it may be superior in quality, is sometimes slow in competing with the imported article.

#### CAMPBELLITE.

Horticultural Notes.

A "shuckless" strawberry is an

attempt to do the processing; one fireman at \$1.50 can attend to the furnace and some small matters. For capping and tipping together the average price is 15 cents per 100 cans. For peeling, 8 cents per ten-quart bucket—about 80 cents per 100 cans, is paid. For labeling cans, 25 cents per 100 is paid, and for packing the general price is \$1 per day, 1000 cans being regarded as a day's work. Thus, in a plant packing 4000 cans of two pounds each per day, the average labor cost will be about \$35.50 per day, or a little over 7.8¢ per cent per can. Besides this, the raw material, cans and small supplies must be secured.

It is advisable frequently to use a subsoil plow in plowing the ground preparatory to setting trees. Land that is underlaid with hardpan near the surface is however of little use for horticultural purposes.

Several navel orange trees on the place of L. K. Westcott at Ivanhoe, northwest of Los Angeles, have, since they began to bear three years ago, developed flesh of the blood variety. This is the more remarkable as there are no other bearing orange trees from which they might have become pollinated, within a distance of half a mile.

pack the fruit on the spot, as in the crates properly packed, the journey to the cars is made with less risk than in ordinary boxes.

Some experienced growers claim that crates are larger and the crop more abundant on land naturally somewhat damp or on strong soil retentive of moisture and irrigated well early in the season.

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#### PESTS AND DISEASES.

Horticulturists who find new or unknown insect pests on their trees or plants are invited to send specimens, by mail, to THE TIMES, addressed to the Agricultural Editor. In an early issue after receipt of specimens their true character will be described, with instructions as to the best method of treatment.

#### Spraying for Codlin Moth.

The Horticultural Commissioners of Sonoma county, at a recent meeting, unanimously agreed that trees affected by root knot should be dug up and destroyed. The board reports that the prospects for fruit are very good. The codlin moth, however, made the season somewhat later than usual, but the trees examined in various parts of the county show the fruit trees well set, and, with close attention and careful spraying, a full crop may be expected.

For spraying for the codlin moth and fungus, or pear scab, the board recommended a reduced formula as follows:

Thirty pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur, fifteen pounds of salt to one hundred gallons of water, add one-half pound of Paris green dissolved in aqua ammonia. Apply in cool, foggy days about the time the bloom drops.

Don't spray when the north wind blows, or in the middle of the day if the sun shines; in the first case, the spray

will dry too quickly to be of service,

and in the last, the hot sun may

cause the Paris green to destroy the tender fruit. The antiseptic for fungus is sulphur; arsenic poisons are required to kill the codlin moth. There are only a few days that the moth can be reached. The spraying must be done while the young fruit is still upright on its stem; when it once droops downward it is too late to reach the larva, which, once hatched out, makes its way inside and is beyond the reach of the spray.

By using the above mixture, scale missed in previous spraying may be killed, the tree stimulated to do its best and a paving crop is expected.



her, and milking her until she is sold, is a good one that might be followed with profit by many a family now going without milk.



In this column is given a report of resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association, asking for the establishment of a poultry division in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry. At first sight the request may seem rather far-fetched, but it appears less so when it is considered that the poultry products of the United States amount in annual value to the enormous total of \$800,000,000.

#### A "Bureau of Poultry."

The Los Angeles County Poultry Association, like most other Los Angeles institutions, is progressive in character, as is evidenced by the following resolutions, adopted at the April meeting, held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce:

WHEREAS, it is estimated, approximately, that the value of the egg production of the United States for 1892 reached fully \$200,000,000, and the value of poultry about \$10,000,000; and

WHEREAS, the National Government of the United States, through its Department of Agriculture, expends vast sums of money annually in fostering and encouraging the development of the industry connected with enlightened agriculture and horticulture, the lines of investigation and practical research being divided into special divisions, viz., the division of vegetable pathology, of forestry, of animal industry, etc., etc., each under the charge of a competent and efficient corps of experts, in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Resolved, by the Los Angeles County Poultry Association in regular convention assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, is hereby earnestly petitioned by this association to establish a subdivision in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry, to be known as the Division of Poultry. Said division to be in control of thoroughly scientific and practical work, which will be directed to the advancement of the poultry interests generally.

Resolved, that the secretary of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association send copies of these resolutions to the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, to the California representatives to the secretaries of kindred and sister poultry associations, and to the poultry papers generally.

The importance of the above resolutions may be easily understood. If it results in the establishment of the "Bureau of Poultry," the vast benefits to accrue to the industry in the United States can only be measured by the efficiency of those in control. There is little question as to favorable action by the department if the demand for the same be universal from the associations interested.

Los Angeles, April 19, 1893.

**Poultry Notes.**  
The hen that is too fat is the one that is laying the soft-shelled eggs.

Poultry should always have access to green food when it is possible.

Ducks will rarely crowd together for warmth as closely as chickens.

In confinement fowls require closer attention than when given a range.

Tarred paper is good to drive away lice, and can be whitewashed if desired.

Philadelphia, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, used in one year 59,290 barrels and 97,390 boxes of poultry, and 15,984,600 dozen of eggs.

E. S. Coming, artist and fancier, formerly of Rockford, Ill., has left the "effete East" and is now a resident of Los Angeles and member of the Los Angeles fraternity.

The next meeting of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association will be held on the first Saturday evening in May (May 6). The subject of essay and discussion will be "The Barred Plymouth Rock." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

**GENERAL AGRICULTURE.**  
[L. B. Pierce in New York Tribune.]

For eight years I have owned a cow that has never been dry. The first year there was no period when we could dry her off, as she did not give less than three quarts at any time, so we kept on milking her. The period of least amount is about seven months before she is due to calve, and from then on she increases until calving, she gets back to a painful again. At an institute three years ago she was a topic of discussion for a few minutes, and numerous farmers contended that I would rule her by continuous milking, and that her progeny would be weak and valueless.

She has had three calves since then, and two being heifers, we are raising them, and for growth, vigor and health they are the

## SCIENCE OF TODAY.

Wonders and Achievements of Our Own Time.

The Most Recent Discoveries, Investigations and Ideas.

The Reason Why the Moon Has No Atmosphere.

New Explanation by Sir Robert Ball—The Most Remarkable Series of Meetings Ever Pro- posed.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

For a long time observing astronomers have concluded that our moon has no atmosphere, since the most delicate optical tests have failed to show there are any indications of such a gaseous envelope as surrounds our own earth and other planets. Mathematicians have computed the density and extent of the atmosphere that the moon should have, but our satellite seemingly refuses to comply with the regulations prescribed by the powerful force gravity, and so a very anomalous condition exists. This matter has greatly puzzled investigators, but no one seems able to suggest any plausible reason as to how it might be possible for a planet to lose its atmosphere if it had one in the beginning.

According to Sir Robert Ball, the eminent English scientist, the modern studies on the behavior of gases furnish us with the means of explaining the absence of the air from the moon. The kinetic theory of gases teaches us that any gas, such as that composing our atmosphere, is made up of molecules, which are in a state of continual motion, and this movement is a very rapid one; in hydrogen gas it averages about six thousand feet, or more than a mile, per second, but for oxygen and nitrogen, the gases which make up our air, it is less. Now, if the moon had an atmosphere like ours, and the extreme velocities of the molecules which compose the gases reached at a mile a second, the particles on the outer limit of the air could have the moon, for this latter is not large enough to have sufficient gravitational force to overcome such a velocity, and a particle moving away from the moon with this speed would not return again. The next layer of air would become the outer one, and the escape of its most active particles would follow close upon those of the outside layer. Thus the loss of layer after layer would result in the final depletion of perhaps the whole air mass. In the case of our own earth, the mass is so great that a particle must have a velocity of six miles a second in order to escape in opposition to the force of gravity. This is several times the average amount of motion for the gases composing our atmosphere, so that there is sufficient latitude for great variation in extreme cases before the critical velocity, i.e., the velocity which will overcome the earth's gravity, is reached, and so we are probably not losing any of our air. Of course, this is merely a theory, but for simplicity and comprehensiveness it is one of the best bits of philosophical reasoning that has been recently offered for the consideration of the scientific world.

In passing over the famous road from Paris to Versailles, one reaches the straggling village of Sevres he finds that quite a hill to be ascended. On the left side, in going up, is the business part of the town, while on the right hand there is a somewhat neglected hillside park reserve. A little-used roadway leads from the main street into this park, and any one entering finds himself very quickly in front of an old, rambling, two-storyed chateau, probably erected in the last century. On the opposite side of the driveway and facing the chateau is a low, prison-like structure, which has the appearance of serving as a stable or storehouse of some kind. This unassuming establishment is one of the most famous scientific institutions in the world, and yet its work is done in such a quiet manner that but few persons know of its existence. It is the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, and a little account of its work will doubtless be welcomed in the present instance.

Custom, usage and national pride have long acted against the establishment of common standards of measures throughout the civilized world, but in 1873 there was called a metric convention, composed of delegates from various countries, for the purpose of improving the existing condition of affairs in this matter. Twenty-one different governments united in undertaking the proposed work of inquiry concerning standard weights and measures. Each country contributes a small sum of money toward defraying the expenses of the central bureau at Sevres, where these investigations have progressed. The results of the work are published in detail in some bulky volumes which appear from time to time under the title, "Travaux et Mémoires du Bureau International des Poids et Mesures," and descriptive annual reports are printed in the "Procès Verbaux," published by Gruner-Villars, Paris. Fifteen of these reports have now been issued. The work at the "Pavillon de Breteuil," which is the local name of the chateau, consists in the thorough investigation of all errors which enter into the determination of weights and measures, the final establishment of accurate standards, the transmission of prototypes of these standards to the various governments, and the determination of the errors of or verification of such measuring apparatus as may be submitted by governments, societies or individuals. The appliances for carrying on this work under constant conditions, but variable at will, are mostly located in the thick walled, barn-like structure already mentioned.

The annual expenses of the institution amount to \$15,000, and are defrayed by varying contributions from the different governments which have joined in the work; the United States furnishes about \$1600 a year. The apparatus used in making investigations is the finest and most complete obtainable, and the scientific force of workers led by Broch, and later by Beeno, has been composed by men justly celebrated for their skill and accuracy. Probably not more than half a dozen copies of the official reports of this work reach America, so the annual summary of what has been undertaken may be of interest. Standard meters and kilograms have been determined and copies furnished to the various governments; and it has been found that there are 39.8700 inches, instead of 39.8708 inches as was formerly supposed, in one meter. The expense of making verifications is considerable. The fees of verifying a metric weight run up as high as \$25 and for a measure of length it may amount to \$80, while the expense for barometers and thermometers varies

from \$2 to \$16, according to the degree of accuracy desired. A standard meter is being constructed for the London Board of Trade at a cost of about \$2500. It is impossible to convey in a few words an idea of the high degree of accuracy attainable in the comparative work at the bureau. Barometers are verified with an error of less than the one-thousandth part of an inch, and thermometers within the one-hundredth of a degree Centigrade. The standard thermometer is the hydrogen gas thermometer, and comparisons have been made with it between 100° C. (boiling point of water) and -75° C. (-108° Fahrenheit). In practical work it is usual to measure very low temperatures by means of a spirit or alcohol thermometer, but these investigations have shown that "tololol" (tolene) is much more sensitive and reliable than alcohol for very low temperatures. In addition to the work already mentioned attention is also paid to the measurement of light waves, the force of gravity and electrical standards. Since this whole work is carried on under control of an international committee, there is no chance for petty jealousies arising to prevent the general acceptance of the results of the investigations, and we have even now as a result of these labors a practical unity of standards for measuring in all countries, with perhaps the single exception of electrical measurements which are still in the experimental stage.

The most remarkable series of meetings ever proposed will be the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Several of the greater countries have associations for the advancement of science, and at the annual series of meetings several hundred of the prominent scientists of the country meet to exchange ideas and to quicken the activity of workers. There have also been held numerous international meetings for the discussion of individual departments of research. In the present case, however, it is proposed to hold an international congress in which all departments of intellectual advancement shall be represented. The scope of this great undertaking is shown by the fact that nineteen general subdivisions or sections have been already proposed, and it is expected that there will be an almost continuous series of meetings extending through a period of six months. An idea of the magnitude of this undertaking is well shown by taking a single section and mentioning its important features.

Section XVI is that devoted to science and philosophy, and under this heading are placed: General physics, astronomy, mathematics, meteorology, geology, geography, chemistry, electricity, botany, zoology, microscopy, anthropology, ethnology (in general), archaeology, Indian ethnology, African ethnology, physical science and philosophy. The meetings of this section are to be held during the week beginning August 21, 1893 (perhaps some in the preceding week). The permanent memorial art palace in which the meetings are to be held contains two large halls capable of seating 3000 persons in each, and there are perhaps twenty smaller rooms with a capacity of from three hundred to seven hundred persons each. It is thus seen that all of the subsections can be in session at the same time, if it is thought best to arrange that matter in that way.

A general meeting of all sections has been elaborated as to cover the entire field, and specialists in all parts of the world have been invited to present short papers of from twenty minutes to half an hour reading length on specified topics with which they are particularly familiar, and on which they are considered as authorities. By this means every important matter will receive concise yet comprehensive treatment viewed historically, theoretically, practically and in future prospective. Moreover, these reports are to be printed in full, and the combined series will form such a survey of intellectual progress as to make it a cyclopedic monument commemorative of the occasion. The truly international character of this convention is shown by the mention of a single subdivision of one of the special sciences, for which twenty-four reports are being prepared by representative scientists in this country, Mexico, Germany, Belgium and England. It is the intention, however, to make the account of the progress in our own country the special feature of this undertaking, and so American contributions will be the most numerous. In view of this fact it is to be hoped that the American habit of self laudation will not be permitted to appear, except in the few rare cases where we have undeniably the right to claim the leadership in the advancement of some special knowledge.

Much of our progress in scientific knowledge is brought about by reasoning from analogies. Von Helmholtz, the greatest of the German physicists, has been applying the process to the question of wave motions, and he finds that the water waves with which we are all familiar have their counterparts in the atmosphere. We can hardly speak of air waves, however, on account of the huge dimensions which these phenomena may assume; they are, rather air billows, and of such gigantic proportions as to satisfy the most imaginative mind. In general, it may be said that these air billows are of a magnitude of nearly twenty-five hundred times that of water waves. When the wind blows over a surface of water it causes the water waves to arise, and in the same way one current of air moving over a mass of air having a different velocity, or at rest, will produce these air billows. Water waves of a yard wave length are produced by a moderate wind, and their counterparts in the wave length of perhaps twenty miles. Such stupendous phenomena can best be pictured by imagining the greatest mountain ranges to be huge fluid masses passing over the earth's surface in successive undulations. This conception of Von Helmholtz is certainly of far-reaching significance, for it provides an explanation for various heretofore unaccountable phenomena. For instance, the action of such air waves would be similar to that of ocean waves in shallow water, where the depth is less than the wave length. The troughs of the air waves would reach nearly or quite to the earth's surface at intervals of several miles, while the crest would mount high up into cloudland. It is the passing presence of these troughs or hollows of the air waves that causes the intense winds which occur at intermediate periods during a storm.

And the Major is still indignant because all his hearers vanished from the room, directly the story had been told, in a mournful silence.

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in the press reports; and from this last source we learn that the machine is ready for trial. Prof. Langley found that if a plane or plate is made to move through the air at a sufficiently rapid rate, it would be sustained in mid-air and not fall to the ground. A skater can move rapidly over thin ice, which would instantly be broken through if he stopped, and it is somewhat on this same principle that the body is sustained in the air. Prof. Langley's laboratory experiments have given contradictions to all of our previous ideas as regards the obstacles to aerial navigation, but we have yet to see whether he can successfully transfer his results to the much wider range of conditions to be met with in the free air. The friction of the air is very small, practically negligible, but the resistance to any body passing through it is such as to place a limit on the velocities attainable. But there are other difficulties to be overcome in nature which are not easily allowed for, and it would cause as great a trouble to aerial navigation as equally swift water currents would in river navigation. The gyroscopic movements which are characteristic of storms which, at short intervals, sweep over extended regions, and we have even now as a result of these labors a practical unity of standards for measuring in all countries, with perhaps the single exception of electrical measurements which are still in the experimental stage.

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## THE MIRACLE OF THE NILE.

A Sterile Desert Transformed into a Fruiting Paradise. [London Nature.]

By no one, perhaps, have the impressions produced by the various phases of the river been so poetically described as by Ossborn, who thus describes the low Nile:

"The Nile has shrunk within its banks until its stream is contracted to half its ordinary dimensions, and its turbid, slimy, stagnant waters scarcely seem to flow in any direction. Broad flat or steep banks of black, sun-baked Nile mud form both the shores of the river. All beyond them is sand and sterility, for the hamlets, or sand wind of fifty days' duration, has scarcely yet ceased to blow. The trunks and branches of trees may stand here and there through the dusty, hazy, burning atmosphere, but so entirely are their leaves coated with dust, that at a distance they are not distinguishable from the desert sand that surrounds them. It is only by the most painful and laborious operation of watering that any tint approximating to greenness can be preserved at this season even in the pleasure gardens of the pasha. The first symptom of the termination of this most terrible season is the rising of the north wind (the Etesian wind of the Greeks) blowing briskly, often fiercely, during the whole of the day. The foliage of the groves that cover Lower Egypt is soon disengaged by it of its dust, and resumes its verdure. The fierce fohns of the sun, then at its highest ascension, are also most seasonably mitigated by the same powerful agency, which prevails for this and the three following months throughout the entire land of Egypt."

Then at last comes the inundation:

"Perhaps there is not in nature a more exhilarating sight, or one more strikingly indicative of confidence in God, than the rise of the Nile. Day by day and night by night its turbid tide sweeps onward majestically over the parched sands of the waste, howling wilderness. Almost hourly, as we slowly ascend it before the Etesian wind, we hear the thundering fall of some mad bank, and say by the rush of all animated nature to the spot that the Nile had overleapt another obstruction, and that its bounding waters were diffusing life and joy throughout another desert. There are few impressions I ever received upon the remembrance of which I dwell with more pleasure than that of seeing the first burst of the Nile into one of the great channels of its annual overflow. All nature shouts for joy. The men, the children, the buffaloes gambol in its refreshing waters, the broad waves sparkle with shoals of fish, and fowl of every wing flutter over them in clouds. Nor is this jubilee of nature confined to the middle of the river, some mad bank, and say by the rush of all animated nature to the spot that the Nile had overleapt another obstruction, and that its bounding waters were diffusing life and joy throughout another desert. There are few impressions I ever received upon the remembrance of which I dwell with more pleasure than that of seeing the first burst of the Nile into one of the great channels of its annual overflow. All nature shouts for joy. The men, the children, the buffaloes gambol in its refreshing waters, the broad waves sparkle with shoals of fish, and fowl of every wing flutter over them in clouds. Nor is this jubilee of nature confined to the middle of the river, some mad bank, and say by the rush of all animated nature to the spot that the Nile had overleapt another obstruction, and that its bounding waters were diffusing life and joy throughout another desert. 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## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.  
LOS ANGELES, April 21, 1893.  
Bradstreet's report of the clearing of the various exchanges for the past week is given below, and shows an increase of 61.3 per cent. for Los Angeles over the corresponding week of last year:

City	Prct.	Prct.
New York	100.00	39.0
Chicago	111.577,000	34.7
Boston	100.00	12.0
Philadelphia	124.580,000	17.5
St. Louis	26.227,000	0.8
San Francisco	15.374,000	10.0
Baltimore	14.314,000	12.5
Pittsburgh	16.513,000	10.5
Cincinnati	14.115,000	5.0
Kansas City	10.888,000	24.0
Minneapolis	10.800,000	10.0
Omaha	8.700,000	40.0
St. Paul	6.400,000	42.0
Portland	1.974,000	1.8
Salt Lake City	1.482,000	36.5
Tacoma	1.000,000	61.3
Helena	867,000	6.0
Great Falls	514,000	.....
Galveston	5,520,000	110.0
Total.	31,240,054,644	18.6

## New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The course of the stock market today was erratic in the extreme, owing to the publication of Secretary Carlisle's statement and conflicting rumors from Washington regarding the proposed bill of the administration. Purchases by London and the market from a bad break in the early trading, but the bears promptly renewed attacks when they found the gold engagements heavier than expected, and that banks and other lenders were disposed to exact higher rates from borrowers. Later in the day there was a sharp rally, but reduction ensued, only to be succeeded by another rise. Speculation closed comparatively firm in tone.

Government bonds were steady.

NEW YORK, April 21.—MONEY—On call, 100% ready, 100% to 12 per cent; closed off at 4 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6½% to 10 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Easier; 60-day bills, 4.87% to 4.88; demand, 4.89% to 4.89%.

## New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 21.  
ATCHISON.....32 Or. Imp.....17  
Am. Exp.....117 Or. Nat.....70  
Am. Col. Oil.....92 Or. S. L.....18  
C. & B. ....92% Pac. Mail.....20  
Can. Pacific.....80% Pull. Palace.....108  
C. & N. ....92% S. L.....103  
Can. Pacific.....20% Reading.....134  
Del. Lack.....142 Rich. Terminal.....74  
D. & R. G. pfd.....54 R. G. W. ....21  
Distillers.....26% R. G. W. pfd.....60  
Gen. Electric.....98% R. G. W. lts.....774  
Gen. Electric.....98% R. G. W. lts.....814  
Gen. & Tex. ....92% San. Pac. ....50  
Lake Shore.....124 San. P. & P. ....504  
Lead Trust.....38% Sugar.....10134  
Louis & Nash.....73% Tex. Pac. ....754  
Mich. Cen. ....104 Union Pac. ....354  
Mo. Pac. ....48% U. S. Exp. ....62  
Mo. Pac. ....92% U. S. Nat. ....1124  
N. Pac. ....92% U. S. Nat. ....103  
N. Pac. pfd.....39% U. S. S. ....99  
N. W. ....1114 Wells-Fargo.....147  
N. W. pfd.....110% W. Union.....904  
N. Y. C. ....105% Linseed.....30

## New York Wholesale Prices.

BUTTER—Fancy creamy, twenty-eight ounce squares, 32¢ to 35¢; fancy dairy, per pound, 25¢ to 27¢.

CHAMOMILE—String 8¢ to 10 per lb; wax, 8¢ to 10.

COCONUT—Dry, 15 per lb.

CORNAK—50¢ to 65¢ per dozen.

CORSAK—String 8¢ to 10 per lb; wax, 8¢ to 10.

COTTON—String 8¢ to 10 per lb; wax, 8¢ to 10.

CRANBERRIES—1.00¢ to 1.20¢ per box.

CRIBBAGE—80¢ to 85¢ per box.

PEPPERS—Dry, 8¢ per lb; green, 15¢ to 20.

SQUASH—Marrowfat, 35¢ to 40.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Fancy creamy, twenty-eight ounce squares, 32¢ to 35¢; fancy dairy, per pound, 25¢ to 27¢.

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COCONUT—Dry, 15 per lb.

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COTTON—String 8¢ to 10 per lb; wax, 8¢ to 10.

CRANBERRIES—1.00¢ to 1.20¢ per box.

CRIBBAGE—80¢ to 85¢ per box.

PEPPERS—Dry, 8¢ per lb; green, 15¢ to 20.

SQUASH—Marrowfat, 35¢ to 40.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, April 21.

CROWN POINT.....75 Plymouth.....50

CROWN POINT, Va. ....20 Colorado Nev. ....190

Gould & Curr. ....90 St. Paul.....130

Hale & Nor. ....100 Yellow Jkt. ....130

Homestead.....115 Iron Silver.....30

MEXICAN.....1.60 Quicksilver.....2.50

Ophir.....2.40 Quicksilver, pfd. 12.00

ONTARIO.....1.45 Union Con. ....1.00

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.

BELCHER.....32 Or. Peer.....10

BEST & BEL.....1.70 Potosi.....1.35

CHOLAS.....1.00 Potosi.....1.35

CONFIDENCE.....1.25 Savage.....1.25

CON. VA. ....2.83 Sierra Nev. ....1.25

GOULD & CUR. ....1.60 UNION Con. ....1.30

HALE & NOR. ....1.15 Yellow Jkt. ....1.45

BROWN STOCKS.

BOSTON, April 21.—CLOSING: Atchison, Topeka and San Fe, 22; Colorado, Bur-lington and Quincy, 38; Bell Telephone, 180; San Diego, 11; Mexican Central, 102.

BAR SILVER.

NEW YORK, April 21.—BAR SILVER—83.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—BAR SILVER—82½.

DOLLARS—66½ to 67½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

Grain.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Wheat was quiet. May opened unchanged; advanced 3¢ on bad weather; declined 1¢ on local selling; rallied, and closed unchanged to 4¢ lower.

July opened unchanged to 4¢ higher; advanced 3¢; declined 3¢; closed steady at 4¢ lower.

Receipts were 184,000 bushels; ship-ments, \$64,000.

Local market quotations: WHEAT—Firm; cash, 73¢; May, 75¢ to 76¢.

CORN—STEADY; cash, 40½ to 40¾%; April, 40½ to 41¾.

OATS—EASY; cash, 27¢ to 28¢; May, 27¢.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—WHEAT—Demand fair; No. 2 red winter closed dull at 58½¢; No. 2 red spring closed dull at 68 1/2¢.

CORN—Demand moderate; spot closed steady at 43 3/4¢; April, steady at 43 3/4¢; May, steady at 43 3/4¢.

Pork.

CHICAGO, April 21.—PORK—EASY; cash, 17½¢; May, 17 to 18.

Lard.

CHICAGO, April 21.—LARD—EASY; cash, 87½¢; May, 89 1/2¢.

Dry Salt Meats.

CHICAGO, April 21.—DRY SALTY MEATS—BEEF, EASY; cash, 9.77%; May, 9.77%; shoulders, 9.50 to 9.62%; short clear, 10.00%; 10.25.

WHISKY.

CHICAGO, April 21.—WHISKY—1.14.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, April 21.—PETROLEUM—The market closed steady at 68¢ bid.

Wool.

NEW YORK, April 21.—WOOL—QUIET and firm; domestic flocks, 27½ to 28¢; pulled, 28½ to 29¢.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 21.—HORSES—QUIET and firm; Pacific Coast, 1862½¢; State, common to choice, 182 to 214.

COFFEE—Options closed steady and 30½ points down; sales were 26,750 bushels, including 13,756,214, 20, June 13, 1875; July 13, 750,000 bushels; Rio closed dull and easier; No. 7, 14½ to 15.

SUGAR—Raw closed firm and quiet; fair refining, 33½ to 34½; centrifugals, 90° test, 34½; Muscovado, 89° test, 35½; refined, firm; moderate demand; A 4½% to 15½; most 4½ to 5½; 5½ to 6½; 6½ to 7½; 7½ to 8½; 8½ to 9½; 9½ to 10½; 10½ to 11½; 11½ to 12½; 12½ to 13½; 13½ to 14½; 14½ to 15½; 15½ to 16½; 16½ to 17½; 17½ to 18½; 18½ to 19½; 19½ to 20½; 20½ to 21½; 21½ to 22½; 22½ to 23½; 23½ to 24½; 24½ to 25½; 25½ to 26½; 26½ to 27½; 27½ to 28½; 28½ to 29½; 29½ to 30½; 30½ to 31½; 31½ to 32½; 32½ to 33½; 33½ to 34½; 34½ to 35½; 35½ to 36½; 36½ to 37½; 37½ to 38½; 38½ to 39½; 39½ to 40½; 40½ to 41½; 41½ to 42½; 42½ to 43½; 43½ to 44½; 44½ to 45½; 45½ to 46½; 46½ to 47½; 47½ to 48½; 48½ to 49½; 49½ to 50½; 50½ to 51½; 51½ to 52½; 52½ to 53½; 53½ to 54½; 54½ to 55½; 55½ to 56½; 56½ to 57½; 57½ to 58½; 58½ to 59½; 59½ to 60½; 60½ to 61½; 61½ to 62½; 62½ to 63½; 63½ to 64½; 64½ to 65½; 65½ to 66½; 66½ to 67½; 67½ to 68½; 68½ to 69½; 69½ to 70½; 70½ to 71½; 71½ to 72½; 72½ to 73½; 73½ to 74½; 74½ to 75½; 75½ to 76½; 76½ to 77½; 77½ to 78½; 78½ to 79½; 79½ to 80½; 80½ to 81½; 81½ to 82½; 82½ to 83½; 83½ to 84½; 84½ to 85½; 85½ to 86½; 86½ to 87½; 87½ to 88½; 88½ to 89½; 89½ to 90½; 90½ to 91½; 91½ to 92½; 92½ to 93½; 93½ to 94½; 94½ to 95½; 95½ to 96½; 96½ to 97½; 97½ to 98½; 98½ to 99½; 99½ to 100½; 100½ to 101½; 101½ to 102½; 102½ to 103½; 103½ to 104½; 104½ to 105½; 105½ to 106½; 106½ to 107½; 107½ to 108½; 108½ to 109½; 109½ to 110½; 110½ to 111½; 111½ to 112½; 112½ to 113½; 113½ to 114½; 114½ to 115½; 115½ to 116½; 116½ to 117½; 117½ to 118½; 118½ to 119½; 119½ to 120½; 120½ to 121½; 121½ to 122½; 122½ to 123½; 123½ to 124½; 124½ to 125½; 125½ to 126½; 126½ to 127½; 127½ to 128½; 128½ to 129½; 129½ to 130½; 130½ to 131½; 131½ to 132½; 132½ to 133½; 133½ to 134½; 134½ to 135½; 135½ to 136½; 136½ to 137½; 137½ to 138½; 138½ to 139½; 139½ to 140½; 140½ to 141½; 141½ to 142½; 142½ to 143½; 143½ to 144½; 144½ to 145½; 145½ to 146½; 146½ to 147½; 147½ to 148½; 148½ to 149½; 149½ to 150½; 150½ to 151½; 151½ to 152½; 152½ to 153½; 153½ to 154½; 154½ to 155½; 155½ to 156½; 156½ to 157½; 157½ to 158½; 158½ to 159½; 159½ to 160½; 160½ to 161½; 161½ to 162½; 162½ to